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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

NOT A JUDGE STORY

This Letter Painfully Silent on the Subject.

MILLIKEN CANNOT MAKE CHANGES

BUTLER ALARMED ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS.

Smith Puts the Populist Party Out of the Next Presidential Canvass—Moody Expects to be Appointed Assistant District Attorney.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 14.—Marshal J. M. Smith arrived this morning with two young hoboes, who will be placed in the Washington Reformatory School today. The Marshal's office will remain at Statesville until the spring courts are over, and no removals will be made in the office, says the Marshal, for the present. He is advised that the civil service law applies to all offices in the Marshal's office.

District Attorney Glenn was at the Justice Department today in reference to the Boyd-Indian suit. The case was decided adversely to the government more than a year ago. Mr. Glenn's object in seeing the Secretary of the Interior is to have the appeal order made by ex-Secretary Smith revoked.

Hon. J. M. Moody, accompanied by Senator Pritchard and Representative Pearson, had a satisfactory interview with the Attorney General today in reference to the appointment of Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Moody leaves tomorrow, reasonably assured of his appointment in the near future.

Representative Skinner saw the President today, and recommended the appointment of John B. Rappaport as Consul to Victoria, the position now held by General W. P. Roberts.

Representative Howard says the middle-of-the-road Populists will control the national organization, and that any attempt on the part of certain leaders to effect a coalition with the Democratic party will result in their expulsion from the party. Senator Butler, he says, is greatly alarmed at the menacing attitude of the middle-of-the-roaders.

Ex-Representative Woodward was on the floor of the House today. He was a popular member of the last Congress, and was cordially greeted by members.

Mrs. Lou Bradshaw and Miss Long, of Graham, shook hands with the President and Mrs. McKinley this afternoon.

Mr. Ed. Chambers Smith leaves for Raleigh tonight. Speaking of parties and party policy, he believes that it will be a square fight between the Democrats and Republicans in 1900. He does not discredit Senator Butler's influence with the rank and file of the Populist party in the State, but the opportunity to use it to the advantage of the party has passed. The Populist party will be unknown, he says, as a political factor in the Presidential campaign in 1900.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General announced the following changes today in North Carolina:

Glenview, Halifax county, Alice E. Burt, vice William R. Harvey, resigned; Ita, Halifax county, Millard F. Smith, vice Rebecca L. Reeves, resigned; Jefferson, Ashe county, F. A. Barkley, vice Miss Eva G. Summer, removed; Lincolnton, Lincoln county, James C. Martin, vice Richard M. Edwards, removed; Sevren, Northampton county, James S. Worthy, vice Lucy A. Cheatham, removed; Ridgeway, Warren county, John F. Williams, vice Kenneth Selenger, removed; Sans Souci, Bertie county, James S. Kilby, vice Joshua T. Jones, resigned; Traphill, Wilkes county, James C. Spencer, vice Vincent Cook, resigned.

J. B. H.

STILL ANOTHER TOMORROW.

Washington, April 14.—Contrary to expectation, the eastern judgeship matter goes over another day. The Attorney general said tonight that the appointment was between Purnell and Boyd, and that a decision might be expected tomorrow. J. B. H.

STAB MAY PROVE FATAL.

White Man and Negro Fight—One May Die, the Other Fled.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., April 14.—Eli Davis, white, and Sandy Paine, a colored ex-convict, fought this afternoon. Paine stabbed Davis in the abdomen. The wound may prove fatal. Paine has fled.

Wilmington day at the Tennessee Exposition has been decided upon. It is to be May 20th. This city is to be done proud that date.

ACTION SALES OF DRY GOODS.

New York, April 14.—The peremptory sale of 19,500 packages of domestic cotton goods at public auction in this city commenced at 10:30 a. m. The sale is by order of Catlin & Co., selling agents for the Atlantic Cotton Mills, the Appleton, Peabody Co., the Chicago Manufacturing Company and the new Arlington mills. The sale was largely attended by representatives of the leading houses of the country. The sale opened with 1,900 bales of Atlantic Brown sheetings of which 500 bales were bought by H. B. Clark at 43 cents a yard; the remaining 500 bales were sold in small lots at prices ranging from 43¢ to 5 cents per yard. Two hundred and twenty-five bales of Appleton "A" brown sheeting was sold in small lots for 43¢ cents. Twenty bales of Adriat "A" brown sheeting seconds sold at 42¢ cents. These prices are considered fair, being slightly below the trade price. The bidding this morning was very spirited.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The Weekly Government report published today says: South Carolina, planting fairly begun; North Carolina, begun in southern portions; Georgia, active preparations toward planting; Alabama, cotton plant progressing; Mississippi, cotton plant becoming more general except on low land; Louisiana, some cotton lands planted, though frequent rain and cold snap made the week rather unfavorable; Texas, weather generally favorable for farming operations which are being pushed forward, but too cold for much vegetation. The cold checked cotton planting in Northern sections and caused the plant to look sickly in Central sections. Arkansas, ground preparing for planting.

Frankfort, Ky., April 14.—Seven ballots for Senator were taken today, the gold Democrats refusing to assist the silverites longer in breaking a quorum, but there was no election and an adjournment was taken. The silverites were determined and every one stuck to Blackburn. Hunter, as before, fell exactly two votes short. The gold Democrats voted for Martin, the bolting Republicans for Boyle.

During the sixth ballot, Representative Lyons, the Hunter leader, went over to Senator Clark and began talking to him. Clark asked him a question. Lyons answered him facetiously and Clark jumped up and attempted to kick him down. Lyons jumped back and Clark was caught by members around him. The lieutenant governor called to the sergeant-at-arms to "arrest those men at once." The sergeant took him at his word and began pulling Lyons along toward the aisle, when mutual friends explained that Mr. Lyons never attempted to make trouble.

The grand jury is still investigating the bribery charges against Dr. Hunter, but an indictment is not expected. Graham Freeland, the newspaper correspondent who first published the story, was summoned and asked to state where he learned the particulars. He declined on the ground that it would be a breach of confidence and was sent to jail for contempt of court.

It is reported that the grand jury has summoned a woman well known in Kentucky society to appear before it in the matter of the charges against Dr. Hunter. It is said that this woman will testify that she saw Dr. Hunter go to the house of Noel Gaines, who alleges that Hunter's managers offered him a large sum of money to obtain four Democratic votes. It is also said here that the father of Noel Gaines will go before the grand jury and supplement his son's admissions. A sensation is expected. Neither of the parties above mentioned appeared before the grand jury today.

THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS WILL VOTE FOR HENRY MARTIN TOMORROW AND MAKE A QUORUM FOR THE LAST TIME UNTIL HUNTER IS TAKEN DOWN. THIS WAS GIVEN OUT AFTER A MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF THIS PARTY TONIGHT.

SENSATION EXPECTED

GRAND JURY STILL INVESTIGATING CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

SOCIETY WOMAN EXPECTED TO TESTIFY

SEVEN BALLOTS TAKEN AND THE END IS NOT YET.

A FACETIOUS REPLY LEADS TO A SCENE IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS—SILVERITES DETERMINED AND ALL ARE STICKING TO BLACKBURN.

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A MERCHANT'S LUCK WITH CALVES.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING—COLORED PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., April 14.—Mr. T. M. Caserley, one of our hardware merchants, recently had a cow and gave birth to twin heifer calves. The calves are so near alike that it's hard to tell them apart. Mr. Caserley's friends say they had thought he was one of the best merchants and gardeners in town, but had not thought he was so good at raising calves.

Very little interest is being taken in our town election which comes off the first Monday in May. Mr. J. H. Kerr is the only candidate for Mayor so far. Politics never enter our town elections. The citizens all meet in convention, select seven men—three colored and four white—as a board of commissioners, also a Mayor; and then vote and elect them.

Mr. R. H. Hardy, of Halifax county, was in town this week. He tells of a very sad accident which occurred at Medoc, near his home, during an electric storm late Friday morning. A colored man plowing in the field was struck by lightning, killing man and horse instantly. Mr. H. S. Harrison, whom the colored man was plowing, had just left the spot where the lightning struck.

Rev. M. E. Hall, principal of a colored school here, pastor of the colored Baptist church, also one of our county commissioners, has gotten himself into trouble and pulled up and left these parts. He was arrested charged with bigamy. He had the hearing of the case put off, gave bond for his appearance at the trial, but when the time came for trial, he could not be found. He has a wife and several children. The colored people are very much stirred up over the matter, and it is thought that it will not be good for Hall to put in his appearance here again.

Farm work is progressing rapidly now.

Mr. Henry Riggan, of the firm of Riggan Bros., is visiting his old home at Wake Forest.

A new tea will be given by the ladies of the Episcopal church at the residence of Mrs. A. S. Harrington next Thursday night.

Mr. John A. Dowlin and bride, of Asheville, are visiting Mr. Dowlin's mother in this country. X. Y. Z.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—There was no meeting of the Inter-State commerce committee this morning.

The Burlington people that have

read The Tribune regard it as one of

the most reliable and newsiest papers

published in North Carolina, and we

hope to have it in as many homes here

as possible.

SEABOARD EXTENSION.

Future Connections Outlined by the Washington Star.

Washington, April 14.—The Evening Star says that "arrangements are now being completed for the construction of the Seaboard Air Line's extension from Ridgeway, N. C., to Richmond, Va., notwithstanding official denials of that company's connection with the new enterprise.

The Norfolk and Western's interest in the future of the Seaboard Air Line has not diminished, and it is thought that that company will materially aid the Seaboard in making profitable an unprofitable portion of its line between Monroe and Atlanta.

This is to be accomplished by the Seaboard to be built of the Roanoke and Southern, a Norfolk and Western property, from Winston to Monroe, and a company has been formed to build the spur, its character enabling it to employ convict labor in the work of construction. By this route the Norfolk and Western could reach under better auspices Atlanta, which it is now only permitted to enter, and the Seaboard in turn could, in conjunction with that company, secure a western outlet. This would strengthen the Seaboard and form a new line into Atlanta from the west and north.

Seaboard officials deny that they are building the company that will build the Richmond extension. In some quarters the statement has been made that the Baltimore and Ohio is backing the Seaboard, and will connect later on with it. This is said to be partly true for the future, but before the connection can be made about fifty miles of track will have to be built, including a bridge across the Potomac at Washington.

The Tribune is unable to give the authority for the above statement. It is suggested, however, that it emanates from Daniels, who was in conference yesterday with Capt. McBee.

J. P. H.

BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

London, April 14.—The dispute between the British marine and ship building engineers and their employers is rapidly approaching a crisis. The employers rejected proposals of the engineers in regard to working machines, and a great strike, which will affect the Glasgow, Belfast, Manchester and New Castle districts, now seems inevitable.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, quickly interposed the statement that the Montana Senator was entirely mistaken, adding that it was perfectly well understood that a Republican sub-committee was going over the bill, although the Finance Committee as a whole had not yet taken up the measure. He expected, he said, that the full committee would consider the bill at an early day.

Notwithstanding Mr. Morrill's statement, the discussion would not down.

It was immediately revived on Mr. Vest's resolution, declaring illegal the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury to customs officers relative to goods imported after April 1. After a brief discussion the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate committee amendment relative to the Uncompahge Indian reservation occupied most of the time. Senator Jones raised the point of order against the amendment, and pending consideration of the point the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

J. B. H.

TEN MINUTES SESSION

JERRY SIMPSON COULD NOT FORCE A ROLL CALL.

TARIFF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE

OPPOSITION TO THE DINGLEY BILL ASSUMING SHAPE.

A REPUBLICAN SUB-COMMITTEE GOING OVER THE BILL WHICH WILL SOON BE CONSIDERED BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 14.—The House was in session only ten minutes today. The McMillan faction supported Jerry Simpson, Populist, in his ridiculous attempt to compel general legislation. The Bailey faction voted with the Republicans, and the Democratic-Populist combination failed to secure a roll call on Dingley's adjournment motion. The House adjourned until Saturday.

A premature discussion of the impending tariff bill was attempted in the Senate today. Mantle, of Montana, silver Republican, presented a memorandum from the western wool growers. He said this extensive class, particularly those of the west, felt that the proposed rates of the pending tariff bill did not afford the necessary protection to raw wool; also that the wool manufacturers are given undue protection as compared to that given to the wool growers.

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J. B. H.

SCHOONER LOAD OF WHISKEY.

DISPENSARY CONSTABLES HAVE AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Charleston, S. C., April 14.—State Dispensary Constables late last night attempted to seize the schooner Saucy Lass which dropped anchor in the harbor with eight hundred gallons of whiskey aboard. The liquor was from Savannah, intended for dealers in this city. The schooner carried straight custom papers which cleared her for Wilmington, N. C. The chief constable and his staff attempted to board the vessel in a small boat. The captain ordered the invaders off, hoisted sail and the mate cut away the rope which tied the small boat to the schooner's side. Tonight the Saucy Lass is again in the stream, while her captain and the parties to whom the liquor is consigned are making every effort to land it. The water front of the city is patrolled by the constabulary, but no further attempt has yet been made to board the vessel.

NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE.

NO ONE MENTIONED IN THIS LIST FOR DISTRICT JUDGE.

Washington, April 14.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

James B. Angell, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey.

George N. West, of the District of Columbia, consul of the United States at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

To be commissioners of the District of Columbia: John B. Wiget and John W. Ross.

AN ANGRY BULL

Dashes Madly Through
the Streets of
Yuma.

CHAMPION BULL FIGHTER KNOCKED OUT

RESULT OF A LITTLE SPANISH SPORT IN ARIZONA.

Le Grande Fiesta de Yuma Wound
Up With Wild West Sports, and
Capped the Climax With a Genuine
Spanish Bull Fight.

Yuma, Ariz., April 13.—La Grande Fiesta de Yuma wound up last night with wild west sports and Spanish bull fights, which constituted a crowning feature of the five days' revelry. The feature of the show which drew the crowds was the Spanish bull-fight, headed by the renowned bull-fighter, Capt. Carlos Garcia from Juarez, Mex. Capt. Carlos Garcia and his troupe of toreros, and blooders, including La Carreta, a female bull-fighter, displayed wonderful skill in fighting fierce animals, but a magnificent black bull, Portero Diaz, proved himself almost invincible, and before he was dispatched in the third fight, in which he was used by Capt. Garcia upon his long, slender horns, and ripped open the man's jaw, Capt. Garcia's wound may prove fatal. After goring and badly mutilating Garcia, the bull, stung to frenzy by the torments of the toreros and picadores, charged full at the bull pen, and though it was strongly built, after several desperate attempts, he smashed into kirding wood the panel of the pen and charged into the ground surrounding the amphitheatre, which was filled with people. Many were injured. The roulette table, stacked with gold and silver coins, was tossed high in the air and the money scattered in the dust. Straight through the crowd the enraged animal sprang out into the main street of Yuma, but fortunately no more people were in the way. After a long chase and hard work the bull was returned.

ORMONDE AT HOME.

The Horse of the Century as He is To-Day—
His Limited Opportunities.

New York Press.

California is the Paradise of the American turf. No Eastern racing man has ever crossed her borders without falling under the charm which lies in her magnificent climate and in her scenery, which is at once rugged and peaceful—possessing that grandeur and giving that impression of innate greatness and quiet strength which is characteristic of the noblest works of nature and of man. Racing men, of course, do not go to California to admire the scenery nor to enjoy the climate. But every man, no matter how sordid his aims, is akin to nature. Nature is the great master of all artists and all ages and all countries. None can escape her charms and none wish to. Poor, indeed, would be he who could look upon California's mountains and valleys, upon her fields, rivaling the emerald in their rich green, upon her foliage, that beautifies the meanest spot—who could gaze upon all the wondrous gifts which nature has bestowed upon her and not be the better for it. Racing men who visit this favored State unconsciously fall victims to her charms, and they find their bondage pleasing rather than irksome.

For the racing man California has other charms than those which nature has bestowed upon her. She has the most pleasantly situated and best appointed racetracks that can be found anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific. She has some of the greatest breeding farms in the land, the far-famed Rancho del Paso and Palo Alto among others. Her chief prize to the lover of a good race horse perhaps is Ormonde—a horse whose performances are known in every English-speaking country in the world, and whose fame is limited only to those lands in which the English language is spoken. Ormonde is the horse by which all of the great thoroughbreds of the last century have been measured. He is the horse by which the greatest race horses of the next half century will be measured. If any horse of the future shall surpass him in physical conformation or in performance, that horse will be to his age what Ormonde is to the European and American horsemen of today, "the horse of the century."

England, where he was foaled and reared, this title was bestowed upon him. Englishmen speak it with reverence. To those who have not seen the horse it may seem to be grandiose. Those who know him and those who have seen him agree that the title is merited. In his day no race horse in England could measure stride with him. Nor was there any horse, who approached him in any way. He was the monarch of the race course, and when after a brilliant career, he was retired, it was predicted that his success in the stud would be as great as it had been on the race course—that his triumph would be complete. Ormonde, for a variety of reasons known to those who have followed and studied his career and not because of any fault of his own, has not achieved that success in the stud which was predicted for him, but he may yet make amends by giving to the turf horses worthy to stand by the side of their illustrious sire.

Shortly after his retirement to the stud Ormonde's English owner sold him to a gentleman in Buenos Ayres, whose possessions were not more than ample, but whose knowledge of or regard for the race horse was meager. The price paid was \$100,000. The horse was shipped to the Argentine Republic and placed in the stud there. He was poorly cared for. He had not gotten a good colt in England, and he did not get one in South America. About two years ago the racing world was dazled by the announcement that W. O'Brien MacDonough, the young California millionaire, had purchased the horse, paying the record-breaking price of \$150,000 for him. Shortly after the sale Ormonde was shipped to this country by way of England, and from New York to California, crossing the

Atlantic twice and making the trip overland across the continent. When he arrived in New York he was in a pitiable condition. The magnificent outlines were there, but the horse was poor in flesh, his coat was unkempt, and there were few to envy Mr. MacDonough his possession—at the price, at any rate.

It was the pleasure of the writer to see this magnificent race horse at Mr. MacDonough's California stud, known as Menlo Park Stock Farm, a few weeks ago. Menlo Park is about thirty miles from San Francisco. It is located in one of the most beautiful of California's many beautiful valleys. James McDonald, one of the best men in the country in his business, is the manager of the Menlo stock farm. He served an apprenticeship of ten years at Rancho del Paso, and for a time was at the far-famed Palo Alto, which is only a few miles away. Mr. McDonald is well versed in blood lines. He knows what strains will cross best. In addition to being a student of breeding, he is a good judge of a race horse and a skillful trainer. He has had years of experience on the breeding farm and the race track, and knows the race horse and his needs from the time of foaling until he is returned to the stud at the close of his racing career. And in the stud he is seen at his best.

Like every man who has seen Ormonde, Mr. McDonald thinks he is the greatest horse that ever looked through a bridle, and the pride which he takes in him may be plainly seen when he is showing him to visitors. Ormonde is a horse that fills the eye—a horse that, once seen, every other great horse must be contrasted with him. He is a perfect type of the thoroughbred, and as different now from when he arrived in New York as day is from night. His coat is as glossy as silk, his breast has filled out, and altogether, he has the handsomest thoroughbred all over. A rich bay in color, he stands 16.1, although he is so well made, his conformation is so symmetrical, that he scarcely looks 15 hands. His limbs are clean, his body well made, with a short back and great length underneath. His shoulders are oblique, he has that "flat bone" which is the admiration of all horsemen, deep quarters, low hocks—every requirement of the highly bred, stout-hearted, handsome racehorse.

RAILROAD WITHOUT CARS.

Unique Plans of Moving Big Logs in Oregon.

There is a railroad in Oregon over which passes an enormous traffic, although the line does not possess a single car. It is located upon one of the highest elevations of the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, in the heart of what has been until a comparatively recent time almost inaccessible gloom. Its length is five miles, and it curves and twists in that distance until it resembles the trail of a mammoth serpent.

The only feature of the road except the line itself that resembles the ordinary narrow gauge railroad, is the eighteen-ton Baldwin locomotive which forms the power that pulls the freight. This freight consists of logs which will average a size equal to that of the engine boiler. After being cut, the logs are rolled to the nearest point on the railroad. The foremost of these logs is then chained to the engine which hauls it and its companions upon the line.

The railroad is narrow gauge, three feet. It is constructed on the same principle adopted by the regulation roads over which cars pass, with one exception. Stout plank is nailed to the ties and it is upon this foundation that the logs rest as the engine pulls them along. The rails act as guards to prevent the logs leaving the track. In this manner, the timber is conveyed from the point at which the engine takes it in charge to the beginning of the two-mile flume that leads from the end of the first section of the road to what is called the chute pond, a small body of water located about a half mile from the mill, where the logs are turned into lumber.

In order that the logs may slip easily along the roadbed, the plank nailed to the ties is kept thoroughly greased except at sharp grades, where the momentum of the logs is sufficient to cause them to slide easily. As the road is located on a mountain side, where the declivities are often so great as to make straight descent of the line impossible for the reason that if that were tried the logs would slide forward upon the engine, the road has been constructed largely on the plan of that by which the tourist ascends Pike's Peak in Colorado. The curves are in many instances so abrupt that to the uninitiated it seems as if the logs must slide over the rails to the ground, but disaster of this sort is avoided by the logs being chained together as previously described. Fastening them in this style gives the timber train that same general solidity which the vestibule imparts to the modern train of passenger cars.

The roadbed, or, rather the foundation, is not of course like that of the great lines over which passenger and freight cars roll, but although roughly constructed, it has surprising strength. While, as stated, the logs are rolled from the point at which they are cut to the most convenient place on the railroad in many instances, the chute is called into play at what is known as the upper pond. This pond is to be found near the starting point of the line, and to it, from various sections of the mountain side, where trees are being felled, flumes or chutes are run. The logs then instead of being moved with difficulty to within "reaching distance" of the locomotive, are placed in the chute, and down they go to the bottom into the pond.

Once in the water, a detail of men fastens the logs together just as described in outlining the make-up of a train. A stout incline runs from the water up to the railroad track. The train of logs is poled along until the foremost lies at the foot of this incline. A chain is then fastened to the logs, the other end thereof being attached to the engine. The locomotive pulls, and the logs, confined within a high-curved channel, are brought up onto the track and stand on their journey to the mill. This is the process adopted at the upper pond.

The journey of the logs to the two-mile flume is uneventful. When the flume is reached the engine is detached from the log train and the logs, from which all chains are removed, are diverted into the mouth of the flume. Once started, it takes a log but a small fraction of time to make its way to the lower pond. Here the process of forming the big trunks into trains is repeated in the same fashion as at the upper pond. The process of getting them on the track, however, is much easier. At this point the track runs in such a way that logs and road are almost side by side, so the engine has but little difficulty in transferring the freight from the water to the roadbed. Now the logs are beginning the con-

clusion of their journey, for from the lower pond the line of the road runs without break to the mill, where the logs are turned over to the sawyers.

THE BLIND.

How They are Cared For in Various Parts of the World.

A paragraph is traveling about to the effect that the world's blind are computed to number 1,000,000—about one sightless person to every 1,500 inhabitants. If the proportion of sightless persons were the same in every country, or substantially so, it would be easier to conclude that blindness is due to causes which neither skill nor foresight can prevent. But the truth of the matter as has been pointed out by a distinguished German oculist, is that the great majority of cases of blindness are due to fever, and the same authorities declare that 75 per cent of the afflicted persons could have retained their sight had they been properly treated. Some figures in corroboration of this are supplied by the official statistics of both England and France. By the reports there were 23,000 sightless persons in England, the average being \$50 for each million inhabitants. The percentage of blind persons among infants of less than five years was 166 for each million; between 5 and 15 it rose to 288; between 45 and 60 to 422; between 45 and 60 to 1,625, and above 65 years of age 7,000 for each million inhabitants. Similarly in France the official figures show that only one-sixth of the sightless were born blind, and five-sixths became blind through illness or accident. The French official figures further show that of those born blind 65 per cent were male, and only 35 per cent female children. Another curious result shown by the figures is found in the fact that while the number of blind male and blind female adults was substantially the same, the number of sightless married men in France is double the number of sightless married women. Less than 10 per cent of the total number of sightless persons in France by the last report were under the age of 21.

Russia and Egypt are the two countries in which blind persons constitute the largest proportionate number of the total population; in Russia on account of the lack of experienced medical attention, and in Egypt on account of ophthalmia due to the movement of the sand by the wind, or, more properly, to the irritation caused by this unusual local condition, which has made ophthalmia general. There were at last accounts nearly 200,000 blind persons in European Russia, the proportion being highest in northern provinces and conspicuously so in Finland, where the prevalence of blindness, four times greater than the general average in Europe, is ascribed to the flatness of the country and the imperfect ventilation of the huts used by the peasantry. Many of these huts are either without chimneys or are supplied with primitive chimneys, which do not draw, and the escape of the smoke into the living apartments has a marked tendency to aggravate all eye troubles. Though more than half the blind population of Europe is to be found in Russia there are only 25 asylums for the blind in that empire. Though the number of blind persons in the United States is less than one-third as large as the number in Russia, the number of inmates of blind asylums in the United States is larger than in any other country in the world. By the last report the total number of pupils in institutions for the blind in the United States was 3,489 and the grounds and buildings devoted to their use were valued at \$6,000,000.

NYE'S HUMOR.

Only His Intimate Friends Could See Its Subtlety.

James Whitcomb Riley, in a recent issue of the Indianapolis Journal, told some delightful stories about his former dear friend, Bill Nye. Here are a few of them:

"One day in midwinter the train stopped at a way station in the West, and he had five minutes to wait. Mr. Nye's roving eye had discovered that the plush leather pillows of the sofa in the smoking compartment of the car we were riding in were unattached. Without a word he picked up the leather cylinders and placed one under each arm, with tassels to the front. He was an invalid in looks, as well as in strength, and when he appeared upon the platform thus equipped, the astounded natives watched him with silent, sympathetic curiosity as he strode up and down, apparently seizing the opportunity for a little much-needed exercise. The rest of us had to hide to keep from exploding, but he was utterly oblivious to the stares and comments until he returned to the car. No explanation was vouchsafed, and the primitive inhabitants of that town are probably still wondering what horrible malady compelled that invalid to wear those outlandish cushions.

A favorite amusement with him was the reading of imaginary signs at the stations when we were traveling. When the train would stop and that hub would come over the car, with half the people wondering who their fellow-passengers were, and the other half viewing the little grocery on the one side of the station, restaurant or billiard on the other, Mr. Nye would break forth and begin to read the billboards aloud: "Soda water, crackers—highest price paid for hides and tail—also ice cream, golden syrup and feathers." The passengers across the aisle would perk their ears, then rise and come craning their necks to find the words he was reading from the billboard, or finally some old fellow would come up to the seat and declare that he could not find where it said that. In a quiet way this would tickle Nye beyond measure—away down in the depths of his sad, pathetic spirit.

"His confidences with the train boys have often nearly given me convulsions. When the boy handed him a book Nye would ask with great interest what it was about, and listen patiently to all the boy knew of its contents. 'Let's see it,' and he would open the book and read aloud in a monotonous sing-song a lot of purest nonsense, drawn from his imagination. It was done so seriously that the boy's eyes would begin to hang out as the reading went on. Finally Nye would shut the book up with a snap, losing the place, and hand it back to the boy with a puzzled air, as if he did not understand why the young man had lied so about its contents. We could find that boy for an hour afterward searching diligently the pages of that book to find where that stuff was printed."

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DRILLING RIVETS OF STEEL

BREAKING OPEN THE CASE THAT ENCLOSES GRANT'S COFFIN.

difficult Task for Skilled Mechanics—preparations for the Great Military and Civic Parade.

New York World.

The barred doors of the little brick tomb where General Grant's body lies were opened yesterday and a half dozen workmen entered the cold, dark room. They carried drills and chisels and various mechanical appliances to break open the steel case that incloses the dead warrior.

Without ceremony they began the work of removing the body from the modest little vault to the great white monument that towers in graceful splendor close by, the final resting place of the dead, erected by the subscriptions of many thousand people. This new tomb will be dedicated with great pomp and ceremony on April 27, but on it will not fall the tears of a sorrowing people nor the tributes of great friends from all parts of the earth, like those that have made the little brick vault a shrine of true devotion for a dozen years past.

Many noted men have bowed before the modest resting place of the dead, the greatest, perhaps, being Li Hung Chang, who came from the most distant parts of the earth to render homage to the man who was his friend. The new tomb is a glorious, splendid monument to show to the world how this nation honors its heroes, but the memories and devotions of the friends and comrades of Grant will always remain in the little structure that the workmen invaded yesterday to rob of its dead.

"There is much secrecy maintained about the work now begun. An ugly appearing board fence a few feet high has been put up in front of the doors so that nobody can see what is going on inside. A park policeman stands guard day and night at the foot of the fence and business-like contractors issue orders."

The coffin in which the body rests is inclosed in a box of riveted steel, which the workmen are now engaged in breaking open. Over in the new tomb is a massive sarcophagus, a block of stones hollowed out to receive the coffin when it shall be moved. On top will be laid another huge block of stone, fastened down with cement, so that the whole will become one solid piece of stone, as enduring as the ages.

But there may be much trouble attending the removal of the body. The hollowed-out place in the stone sarcophagus is of a certain size, and a fear has taken possession of the committee in charge that perhaps the coffin will not fit in—that it is too large. No one can tell the exact size of the coffin that now holds General Grant's body. The measurements have been lost. The opening in the stone was cut so as to hold the regulation size coffin, but if this one should be of extra size, as they are sometimes made, it could not be put in the place prepared. Until the steel case is forced open and the coffin exposed to view the disturbing question cannot be settled.

It was the original intention to have the sarcophagus of greater size, so that it would contain the whole steel case in which the coffin now rests, but so massive a block of stone was found to be too costly and exceedingly difficult to handle. So the present size was ordered. If the opening proves too small an annoying delay will occur.

C. Canfield, of a monument company, and George Fox, a boiler maker, of West Thirty-fourth street, have in charge the work of opening the steel case and inclosing the coffin. They entered the little tomb yesterday morning accompanied by several men with drills. The first task was the cutting away of the steel bars that run through the wall to wall, and effectively block the moving of the case. It was a long task, and more than half the day was spent in cutting away two of these bars.

The men then began on the rivets that hold the lid of the chest. These were hammered in at white heat when the coffin was sealed up. To attempt to cut them out with cold chisels and hammers would jar the coffin too much, so the plan of drilling was adopted. The head of each rivet will be drilled out by slow, laborious hand process. There are about 125 of them, and when the men quit work last night only 30 had been removed.

Each rivet is carefully preserved, and curiosity hunters need not look about the grounds for them. The work of the rivets may be completed by tonight, but the time of removal is kept secret.

Estimates were made yesterday by General Dodge, the Grand Marshal, of the size of the parade, although it is impossible to tell at this time just what organizations will be in line. The military division, which will lead the march, will have more than 30,000 men, divided about as follows: Regulars, 5,000; New York State National Guard, 13,000; New Jersey National Guard, 4,000; Pennsylvania National Guard, 4,000; National Guard from other States, between 5,000 and 10,000.

The veterans and civic divisions will have between 8,000 and 10,000 men each in line. As near as can be estimated now, there will be a total of 50,000 men in the parade.

The program of exercises at the tomb has not been definitely made out yet, but the present plan is as follows: Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Church, Grant's friend and pastor, will make the opening prayer. General Porter, as President of the Grant Memorial Association, will deliver an address and hand over the keys of the tomb to Mayor Strong, for keeping by the city of New York. The Mayor will accept and make a speech, which he says will not take more than ten minutes.

President McKinley will follow with an address, the nature of which is not yet known, but which will probably be a eulogy of the dead general. Archbishop Corrigan will pronounce the benediction. A choir of 1,000 singers and an orchestra of 100 pieces, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, will render several selections during the exercises.

After the President has reviewed the land parade he will go aboard a small Government vessel, accompanied by a party of about 100 guests, and pass through the lines of the fleet of warships and other vessels anchored in the river. He will land at the foot of West Thirty-third street and go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Plans for the great stands reserved

for invited guests were made public yesterday by Mayor Strong. They provide seating accommodations for 17,000 persons, who will be the only ones able to have a view of the exercises at the tomb. The general public will have to be content with the parade alone.

The largest of the stands will be on the east side of the east drive, flanking the tomb, and its occupants will face west. It will occupy all the space between Clarendon place and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, two full city blocks. It will be equipped with many conveniences and have a large restaurant beneath. The seating capacity will be 10,368. The people on it will get a side view of the exercises and a fine sight both of land and water parades.

The other stands will be to the south of the tomb, facing each other. The one nearest the structure extends around three sides of it. These stands will hold 7,200 people. They will occupy all the ground space between the driveways on the east, south and west sides of the tomb. As the bluff is only wide enough for the two drives and the grass plot between, on which the tomb stands, it will be readily seen that the general public is entirely shut out.

While the fortunate guests on these two stands in front of the tomb will have a fine view of the exercises, they will have to twist their necks to see the parade that passes on either side of them. Those toward the ends, however, can get a view of both parts of the program.

Fancy prices are being offered for places along the line of march, windows being the most desirable. Hotels in Fifty-ninth street and the Boulevard have had many applications for front rooms, one offer being \$200. Most of the front apartments in these hotels are occupied by permanent guests, so that not much accommodation can be found in them.

Every man occupying business property along the line is preparing to make money, either from his windows or from small stands he is erecting. Advertisements are appearing in the papers offering windows in private houses for large prices. People who desire to pay for seats on stands will have no trouble in finding room, for speculators are rushing into the stand business. They may overdo the matter, as the stand speculators did in Washington at the McKinley inauguration. The ruling price for seats in projected stands now is \$2 and \$3.

Colonel Fred Grant said yesterday that he expected all members of the family to be here on the dedication day. The only one he was not sure about is his brother Jesse, who lives in California.

An interesting figure in the affair will be Father Deshon, of the Paulist Fathers of the city. He was General Grant's room-mate and companion at West Point. Father Deshon was for a number of years an officer in the regular army, but after the war resigned to become a Catholic priest, taking the Paulist order.

MET A GHOST WALKING.

Howland's Adventure With the Spirit of an Old Flame.

New York, April 13.—Gerald Howland, who says his business is to get up floral pieces for funerals, sat propped up on two chairs in a furnished room at 522 Eighth avenue last night, and in a sepulchral voice told a knot of newspaper reporters that he had seen the ghost of a young girl whom he had jured from her home and who had died in the Charity hospital on Blackwell's island. It was on Saturday night that he saw the ghost, he said, while he was walking through West Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

The ghost was walking east. Mr. Howland was going west. Mr. Howland has been out of employment for some time, and one would naturally suppose that he would be pleased to see the ghost walk, but he wasn't.

"I wasn't a bit pleased," he said, "last night and I have been laid up here sick ever since."

"Did you speak to the ghost?" asked the Sun representative.

"Well," said Mr. Howland, "I threw up both hands and exclaimed 'My God, Marion!'"

"Then you knew her?" said the reporter.

"Certainly," said Mr. Howland; "she was Marion Stevens, the girl I lured from her home in 1889."

"Had you been drinking?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir, I never drink," answered Mr. Howland. "That was Marion's fault; it caused her downfall. When I took her from her home in West Albany and brought her to New York I taught her to drink. Then I was a drinking man. We lived together in Seventh avenue as Mr. and Mrs. Howland. I left her in the fall of '91, after having a quarrel with her in Tom Gould's place. She threw a glass at me. The next I heard she was in Charity hospital, dying. When I went to see her she was dead. One day in October, 1893, I had a dream. I dreamt I saw her sweet face. I went to a fortune teller in Asbury Park, near where I worked, and he told me that I would meet her spirit face to face. He sold me a black bag containing a charm, which he said I must wear until I saw Marion's face. Then her soul was to be released, and I was to throw it in the river."

"Her soul?" asked the reporter.

"No, the black bag and the charm," answered Mr. Howland. "So last night it was about 10:45 or 10:46 o'clock, I was coming through 41st street—"

"Just left a friend, of course?" interrupted the reporter.

"Yes, just left a friend on the corner," said Mr. Howland, "and suddenly I was stopped about 160 feet from the corner by a sudden burst of white light; then in the halo I saw the transparent figure of a girl. It was Marion's face, and her hair was hanging down her back."

"What did she say?"

"Well—oh—she said something unintelligible—that is, I didn't catch it all. Something about the Bible, sort of quotation from the Scripture. I think it was Hebrews, viii. She warned me to read the Acts of the Apostles."

"Did she have wings?"

"Oh, yes."

"I thought you said she walked," remarked the reporter.

"Yes, that was when I met her, but she afterward flew away in the dark cloud that came over her."

"And what did you do?"

"I just fainted and fell on the sidewalk. A crowd gathered and they helped me home."

"And what did your wife say?"

"Well, she bound up my head with a towel. All night long I raved about Marion, but my wife brought me around today."

Then pointing to a black cloth bag

that lay across his knees, Mr. Howland said:

"That's the bag. I've worn it next to my heart for years. Tomorrow I'll throw it in the river."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Arbitration Treaty May be Allowed to Die a Peaceful Death.

Washington, April 11.—Beyond the consideration of the three general appropriation bills on the calendar—the Agricultural, the Indian, and the Sunday Civil—there appears to be no definite programme in the Senate for this week, and even these bills may not be discussed, as Chairman Allison of the Appropriation Committee finds all his time occupied with the Republican Sub-Committee on the Tariff bill. While the appropriations carried by these bills, which failed to become laws in the last Congress because of President Cleveland's refusal to sign them, will not be necessary until the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1st, yet the Republican leaders are anxious to get them out of the way before the tariff bill is taken up. They should occasion very little debate, however, being practically in the same shape as passed by the last session.

The bankruptcy bill remains the unfinished business, and debate on this measure will fill in any time after the morning hour each day that may hang heavily on the hands of the Senate. It will not be considered very seriously, however, as there is a general disposition on both sides of the chamber to suspend action upon almost everything except appropriation bills until the vacancies in the committees are filled. The Republican Steering Committee are greatly encouraged with the progress they have made with this work, and claim that their plan for making up the committees will succeed, notwithstanding the efforts to combine the Democrats, the free-silver Republicans, and Populists in opposition thereto.

The general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain may be taken up again at any time, though its friends are not overconfident of its passage, and may, if it cannot command the necessary two-thirds majority, allow it to die the most peaceful death possible.

It has remained in a comatose condition all the week, owing to the absence of several Senators who are opposed to the convention and the great difficulty experienced in arranging their pairs, it being necessary to pair each Senator in the negative against two who are in its favor. Until this tangle is straightened out, there will be no vote on the treaty. The instrument has passed the amendment stage, and any speeches yet to follow must, of course, be directly upon the treaty itself. Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, according to previous notice, will on Tuesday continue his remarks on the subject of the foreclosure of the mortgage against the Union Pacific railroad.

There is not apt to be any change this week in the present programme of the Republican majority of the House, which is to meet on Wednesday and Saturday only and adjourn without transacting any business. It was thought that Secretary Long's communication on Saturday regarding his inability to procure armor for the new battleship at the price fixed by law might induce the managers to defer from their announced policy so far as to permit the House to do something to relieve the Secretary's embarrassment, as the reduction in the price of armor from \$400 to \$300 per ton was an original Senate proposition, the House will probably await the action of the other body in the matter. Secretary Long will send a copy of his recommendations to the Senate tomorrow, and Senator Chandler threatens to offer a proposition to acquire the Carnegie and Bethlehem armor plants by purchase or condemnation proceedings.

Should the Senate before the end of the week dispose of any of the three great appropriation bills now on its calendar, the House will promptly send them to the President, as what few amendments have been made by the Senate committee are unimportant.

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Mr. Vories, when not in the heat of political controversy, was a man of remarkable kindness and generosity, and even the stings of controversy were soon forgotten. He was always ready to serve his friends and always judged their capacities and characters favorably—often too favorably. Mr. Garrison once told me that Mr. Vories, when urging upon him the appointment of a young Indiana friend as Assistant Attorney-General, reached the climax of his panegyric by saying,

"Garland, I tell you, he is the best lawyer I ever knew," to which Mr. Garrison replied, "Well, that settled his case." Vories, for I am not going to have an Assistant Attorney-General who is a better lawyer than I am."

"Many Republicans have found in Mr. Vories a willing and serviceable friend in the transaction of their business with the Government. He labored untiringly and beyond his strength for all who appealed to him. His children will have the sympathy of all of our people. He and I had some rather sharp contests, but our kindly personal relations were never broken."

REMOVED

Part of an Alleged Forger's Skull to Prove His Insanity.

The skull of C. N. Cunningham, the alleged forger of Judge Hamilton's name to a \$55,000 check, was operated upon to-day. An oblong piece of the bone which had been circular, would have been almost the size of a silver dollar, was removed. The object of the operation was to show that a depression on the man's skull had caused insanity, and would result in paralysis.

The operation proved conclusively that the depression in the prisoner's skull was traumatic—and it was caused by an accident. It was found that the pressure on the brain had been nearly half an inch in depth, and when the bone was removed the brain immediately swelled up and resumed its normal shape.

Cunningham is in a fair way to recover from the operation, though it was thought for a time that he would not survive the day.

His physicians are confident that when he regains consciousness he will be a changed man—that he will not remember many of the important events of his life during the past ten years or more.

State University News.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 12.—Dr. R. H. Lewis and W. C. Riddick, Esq., of the executive committee of the University trustees spent yesterday here inspecting the electric light plant, the water works, etc.

The University of Pennsylvania baseball club travels in royal style. They came here yesterday in elegantly fitted up vestibuled compartment cars, in which they do all their traveling, sleeping, cooking and eating.

Col. Julian S. Carr has presented the University library with "America's Successful Men." It is edited by Henry Hall and published by the New York Tribune. It is in two volumes of about 750 and 950 pages each. North Carolina is represented in the book by Hon. Paul C. Cameron, Col. J. S. Carr, ex-Gov. T. M. Holt and R. Y. McAfee.

The Elisha Mitchell Scientific society held its monthly meeting yesterday evening in the chemical lecture room. The first paper of the evening was by Dr. H. V. Wilson, "Notes on the Natural History of the Wilmington Region." Dr. Wilson has just returned from a trip to this region and he exhibited a number of specimens which he had obtained. Three very interesting insectivorous plants are found along the "shell road" between Wilmington and Wrightsville, which is something unusual; for three kinds of these plants are rarely found in the same locality. Yellow Jessamine can be found in bloom every month in the year. Many peculiar inhabitants of the salt water were also found, sea anemones, the emetasea, the most conspicuous specimen in the sea; two varieties of sea urchins. The stranded whale proved to be a sperm, and not a whale-bone whale. They are about one-half the size of the whale-bone whale. Many different species of crabs and clams were found. On the whole, although the visit was a short one, Dr. Wilson thinks that the Wilmington region is an excellent one both for digging and collecting botanical and biological specimens.

A short but interesting paper on "The Mica Industry in the United States" by State Geologist Holmes, ended the evening's programme. From 1860, and twenty-six years afterward, the mica industry in North Carolina was one of considerable magnitude. During the last ten years, large quantities of mica have been imported from India and Canada. The demand has also increased, but the home production has fallen off and the cause of this decrease is due to the importation of mica from India, where it can be profitably mined and shipped to America. The labor in the India mines costs about eight cents per day, while the North Carolina miner has to pay from ten to fifteen times as much for his labor. The result of this has been to almost close the mica mines in North Carolina. There is also a trust which controls the mines of India and Canada, and which has a "corner" on the mica market. They want free mica and the miners naturally want a duty on it. A specific rather than an ad valorem tax is necessary. The average price is about seventy-five cents per pound and it sells from twenty-five cents to ten dollars, according to the quality. The importers of mica under ad valorem tax value their mica at about seventeen cents at the custom house and many times higher whenever they have gotten it through the custom house and are ready to sell it.

The North Carolina mica is the best for everything except for crimping. Mica free from iron is generally desired, especially in electrical apparatus, and mica from North Carolina is almost always free from it. It has been made by the opponents to the bill on the ground that the North Carolina mines will soon be exhausted, but Prof. Holmes does not think that this is very probable. Four famous mines in North Carolina, two in Mitchell, one in Vance, and one in Macon counties, which have produced most of the mica and which have been worked deeper than any of the others, have only reached the hard rock, where the purest and best mica is obtained. Besides there are many localities which are still undeveloped; the miners are disheartened and there has been no buyer, for what little has been produced during the last year, except one representative of the mica trust, who, consequently bought at his own price and graded to suit himself. If the miners are enabled to get on their feet again many new techniques will be developed. Improved methods in mining will also be developed.

J. G. McC.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

INSURANCE PROFITS

The following editorial on the insurance question, containing an amount of misinformation that would do credit to our esteemed contemporary, the News and Observer, appeared in the Macon Telegraph of a recent date:

There will be a meeting of southern insurance men at Southern Pines, N. C., April 28th, to consider the question of keeping insurance money in the South. It is asserted that the northern companies take out of this section in the way of profits about \$25,000,000 annually. This is quite a large sum of money. It ought to be kept in the South, if possible, and if a plan can be devised whereby this can be done, great will be the benefit. There are many insurance companies already established in the southern States, and there is room for more if the business could be taken from the northern companies. It stands to reason that other things being equal, the home companies should be preferred.

Before proceeding to review the Telegraph's mistakes, The Tribune will call attention to an article that appeared in its local columns yesterday, wherein it was stated that seventy-seven insurance companies have taken out license to do business in North Carolina this year, against one hundred and nine last year. As all insurance licenses expire April 1st, and as heavy penalties are imposed upon insurance companies doing business in the State without license, the fair presumption is that the twenty-two companies that have not taken out license for the current year have decided to withdraw from the State, a decision that no reasonable person would make if the insurance business in North Carolina were as profitable as some people think it is.

In an editorial that appeared in these columns Sunday morning, it was shown that there was no foundation whatever for the statement that was recently made by the New Bern Journal and reproduced by other newspapers, that North Carolina resources are annually drained to the extent of one million dollars by northern insurance companies, the sum named representing one-half the amount of gross premiums on all classes of insurance carried in the State. An intelligent insurance man who is passionately devoted to the material welfare of the people of North Carolina, in a conversation with the writer, said that while he did not carry the figures in his mind he was sure that any insurance company doing business in the State would be well satisfied with a profit of ten per cent, upon its gross premium receipts. It appears now that he allowed a wider margin of profit than insurance companies realize on their southern business.

The Telegraph says that there will be a meeting of Southern insurance men at Southern Pines, on the 28th instant, to consider the question of keeping insurance money in the South. In the first place it is not to be a convention of southern insurance men, and in the second place it is not to be for the purpose contemplated by the Telegraph. Of course southern insurance men are expected to attend the convention and they may be expected there in considerable numbers; but the meeting is to be primarily a convention of northern insurance men, who are supposed to be interested in southern investments, with the view of still further interesting them in the subject. That was what the projector of the convention had in his mind, and what he said in his letter of invitation to the northern insurance magnates.

It is manifestly impossible, however, for any one to prevent the convention from taking up other matters, and the question of home insurance companies may be considered as well as any other matters relating to insurance or anything else that suits its fancy. This is a trifling matter, however, compared with the glaring misstatement which will now be considered.

The Telegraph makes the startling statement that northern insurance companies take out of the South annually \$25,000,000 in the way of profits.

Perhaps the best way to answer this glaring misstatement is to quote the following article from the Chattanooga Times:

The whole income of foreign fire and marine insurance companies in the South, in 1889, was \$7,843,179, and the opinion of experts is to the effect that there has been no great growth since that year.

Some approximate statistics indicate that the total cash collections of fire and life companies is now at the rate of possibly \$20,000,000 a year in the eleven southern States, and the disbursements are fully 90 per cent. of the amount collected. A smart per cent. of the fire insurance in the South is now done by southern companies, and that line of venture in this section, is growing. We question whether the North and East get \$2,000,000 net per year, out of the South, for all kinds of insurance.

Returns of 235 stock and 262 mutual companies (practically covering the whole business of fire and marine insurance in the country) for 1896 showed total cash income of \$175,749,655; total disbursements, \$158,237,759; net business, \$17,511,876. The net insurance loss by fire, in 1893, was \$105,994,577; 1894, \$89,574,699; 1895, \$84,639,030; 1896 (estimated), \$160,000,000.

The figures show that the business is not such a bonanza as some outsiders imagine it is. We doubt if the South, as an insurance field, pays net 3 per cent. on the home and foreign capital invested in southern business; and we base this doubt on a pretty thorough scanning of facts and figures, furnished by the census returns and other statistics, gathered and compiled by experts. We want the South to carry as much of her own fire and life insurance as her people can manage to make a fair profit on; but we have only a few centers of capital accumulation in the South that are strong enough to carry on this line of business successfully.

Taking the estimate of \$20,000,000 as the gross amount of insurance business done annually in the South, together with the statement that ninety per cent. of the premiums is disbursed in this section, we have the sum total of \$2,000,000 a year as the entire amount of insurance money that is "drained" from eleven southern States, even assuming that northern companies get all of it, which is not the case. Taking the figures for North Carolina, as given by the New Bern Journal, we see that the insurance companies receive \$200,000 a year on their business in the State. When we count off the expenses of the home offices, and get down to the actual profit on the business, which is estimated at three per cent, we ascertain that the net profit on insurance in North Carolina is \$60,000 annually, and in the entire South \$600,000 annually, which is certainly not a large margin on the amount of business done; and the northern companies do not get all of it either.

As The Tribune has said before, southern capitalists should be encouraged to invest their money in home insurance companies, and people who have insurance to place should do what they can to sustain companies already in the field; but for the reasons given in our article, it is manifestly out of the question for home companies to handle all the insurance business of the South.

THE MONEY POWER, THE TRUSTS AND THE FARMER.

Having devoted a large share of my time and talent to the pursuit of agriculture, since a period ante-dating the so-called monstrous crimes—the combination of capital for economic purposes into organizations called trusts, and that other act of financial midnight assassination known as the demonetization of silver—things done by wicked men to overcome the farmer and steal his earnings; deeds that appear to stick closer to the imagination than to the truth; when we come to count the silver that has been "monetized" since this murderous act, and compare the sum with all that had been made into money by this government during its history, prior to that date, I feel that in treating the subject as a farmer, having no money to lend and no stock in any trust organization, I may escape the accusation of writing from a selfish standpoint, and at least invite enquiries and possibly answers out of the usual rut and run of those made by Populists and some Popocrats who, at all times, for want of better argument, continually attempt to stir popular prejudice upon these subjects. As in the long run, reason now enthroned must surely prevail in spite of demagogues and the "moonstruck hallucinations" of their more honest followers.

"Wall Street and the Money Pow-

er!"—It must be admitted that the money changers of Wall and Lombard streets possess skill, craft and foresight in the pursuit and conduct of their calling, else they would have long since been outwitted, but if they had held all the power attributed to them they would not have allowed their stock in trade to shrink, and shrink in a greater degree than any product, primary or secondary, produced and consumed by the American people—rich or poor.

All American banks are branches of Wall Street (I will so regard them); all employ the same methods to turn an honest penny out of the money they or their customers have put in their hands, but they are pictured to the mind or imagination of the duped "granger," with long claws grasping the throats of their subjects and with sharp teeth feeding upon their vitals. Let us see what luck they have had in holding and using their power for the injury of mankind or their own betterment.

The interest rate (discount) at the banks in Raleigh, '68 to '72, was 18 to 24 per cent. Cotton sold at 11 to 22 cents; the average price was near 16 cents, and that is a liberal statement for that period; so it took 125 pounds of cotton to pay the discount for the loan of \$100 one year.

In 1896 these Wall-Street agencies lent money to the needy at 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., and 100 pounds of cotton paid the toll for the farmer. In that deal the money sharper was not so smart as he is counted.

I will add that to employ tobacco or other salable products raised on the lands of this section of North Carolina to pay interest, the same comparison will hold good.

In those days the Government borrowed money from the people of this and other countries, paying 6 to 8 per cent. interest, but Wall and Lombard Streets are now struggling to get the bonds of the government, when the interest received by them will only be 2½ to 3 per cent. So after all, these "gold bugs" are not so slick at driving good bargains for themselves, as we have been led to believe. In truth, few products of the soil, and none that we sell in the South, have shrunk so much in value since '73 as the toll yielding power of money. Our principal salable farm products have declined about one-half, while the hiring rate of money has shrunk nearly three times.

When I was a boy my mother used to send me to the store for kerosene—a smoky, ill-smelling stuff, possessing about one-half the lighting properties of the low-grade oils of this day—but we paid around sixty cents per gallon for it, possibly because there was no oil trusts then, with all the modern appliances to cheapen its delivery from the bowels of the mountains, and through expensive pipe lines to the great refineries, where it is now converted into the finest non-explosive illuminant at one-fourth the old price.

Nick West, your great hardware merchant, thought he was "cutting some ice" in the oil trade when, in the early '70s, he cut the figure on "Pratt's Astral" to 15 cents per quart (then about one pound of cotton), but he is not keeping pace with the boys if he does not now supply your lamps with a better "Pratt's Astral" at 15 cts. per gallon. There is no oily gammon about Nick, the oil or this statement. If the great oil trust did this, we will stand by the trust regardless of their profit and loss account, assured that no small concern, even a number of them, in full competition, could do so much to light and enlighten mankind.

When we come to consider sugar, vehicles for farm use or for pleasure, tobacco, provisions or other articles of common, every-day use among the farmer, and all controlled by trust organizations, the same contention can be made and supported by facts and the figures, i. e., the market value of southern farm produce, the kinds we shall have been better sustained during the past few years than any of the articles enumerated.

The late Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Ben Lacy, in his excellent report of labor statistics, informs the public that in '96, 65 per cent. of the value of all the cotton produced with hired labor in this State went to pay the wage-earner. I add that an equal percentage of the value of tobacco and other market crops went the same way, and I assert without fear of contradiction that at no period in the history of this country could the laborer and wage-earner exchange his wages to such good advantage for the necessities and comforts of existence as he could in the year 1896. It was

surprising in that year to hear the commissioner and others, professing great interest in the welfare of the laboring masses, assert upon the hustings that money had got to be too valuable—that is—it bought too much for those who worked to earn it. Truly the laborer is the most defenceless victim of unsound money," as well as unsound logic.

In conclusion, I assert—trusts and combines, "initiative and referendum" to the contrary, notwithstanding—that the salable products of southern farms have, in the past year, enjoyed a larger buying capacity of all things needful in the conduct of the business and the support of the farmer, his wife and children, than ever before in my experience, excepting some luxuries affected by high import or revenue duties, and household help, or farm labor, which continues to maintain a fair rate, with higher purchasing power than ever before, but of this there can be no complaint by the disgruntled Populist, who seeks to enlist the laborer as his ally.

JOHN P. LEACH.
Littleton, N. C., April 10, 1897.

P. S.—In referring to trusts and grinding corporations and their power to injure the people and keep them in ignorance, one exception should be made in "favor" of Joe Daniels and his Associated Press News Trust; he employs his monopoly with more arrogance and overbearing than Spreckels or Havemeyer, who have never failed to give us sugar, cheap sugar and a plenty of it.

MR. BAILEY AND THE DINGLEY BILL.

Mr. Dingley is reported by the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle as "watching with considerable amusement, but without any uneasiness, the attacks that are being made against his bill by his political opponents, and by a certain group of dissatisfied Republicans who are opposed to the high rates of protection proposed." Mr. Dingley expresses the opinion that the Senate will not hold the tariff bill longer than June 10, and that it will become a law on or before July 1.

The opponents of the Dingley bill, says the New York Sun, who are loudest in their opposition are principally the extreme free traders, and they predict a political cataclysm just as soon as the American people have a chance to observe the measure in practical operation. Here, for example, is that seventh son of a seventh son, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn. He sees a great future for free trade in the Dingley bill; a swift and mighty revolution in the Congress elections of 1898 and in the Presidential election of 1900, with another splendid chance for a revenue-only tariff as soon as the Republicans are out.

We should say that a man with the Hon. Nelson Dingley's quiet habit of unademonstrative humor might watch attacks of this sort from the old free trade contingent "with considerable amusement, but without any uneasiness."

The curious thing about it is that this same little faction of Mugwump free traders, who regard the Dingley bill as a safe and sure approach to a beautiful era of free trade by and by, are all pitching into poor young Bailey of Texas, the nominal leader of the Democratic minority, for not having blocked the passage of this same bill in the House of Representatives. They howl at Bailey because he is not a Leonidas. They think he is a poor stick.

This seems to us to be somewhat unreasonable, even from the free traders' point of view. Suppose that Bailey could have blocked the Dingley bill in the House, or have modified greatly its provisions by a more vigorous opposition, would he thus have served the cause of free trade? Would he have hastened thus the coming of the commercial millennium, for which Mr. Thomas G. Shearman and the tariff experts of the New York Times pray morning, noon, and night with their faces toward Birmingham? Not by a jugful, if Shearman is right in his prognostications concerning the result of the enactment of the Dingley bill.

Mr. Bailey has explained that he does not wear a dress suit because he prefers to save for thought and study the valuable time which social activity eats up in Washington. He appears to have operated his intellects to some purpose during these hours of sacrifice and seclusion. The free-trade Mugwumps all wear dress suits, but they do not seem to have grasped the great central idea of Bailey's policy with

regard to the coming change in the tariff. Meanwhile, Mr. Dingley, as might be expected, is experiencing considerable amusement, but very little uneasiness.

"EXPERT" WILSON ON WOOL.

The Hon. William L. Wilson, who gave us our present tariff law, assures the public that the new wool rates will degrade the quality of the woolen goods consumed by the American people. This is the same Mr. Wilson, says the New York Press, who promised the public four years ago that if the Wilson bill schedules were adopted wool would be so plentiful in this country that shoddy goods immediately would disappear, since the manufacturer could afford to use wool where formerly he had been compelled to use shoddy. And after the Wilson law went into operation the people became so poor that they were forced to buy the cheapest clothes that could be made, so that more shoddy by millions of pounds was brought into this country and used here than ever before in the history of woolen manufactures.

Mr. Wilson's humor does not end with his prophecy about the "degradation of the quality of woolen goods."

Anyway, he says, not enough sheep are raised in this country to give us what wool we shall need to take the place of that wool which will be shut out by a protective tariff law. "The sheep industry," says this sage, "is steadily decreasing."

Well, what made it decrease? The Wilson law, and nothing but the Wilson law. In 1891 we had 43,000,000 sheep in this country, valued at \$108,000,000.

In 1892 they had increased to nearly 45,000,000 and their value to \$136,000,000. In 1893 they grew to more than 47,000,000 and their value to \$125,000,000. That is what American sheep were doing under the McKinley law. Then came the Wilson law, and it so knocked down the number of sheep and diminished their value that by 1896 we had only 38,000,000 head, and they were valued at only \$65,000,000. That is what the Wilson law did for sheep.

But Mr. Wilson does not reveal his full capacity for painful buffoonery until he considers the disease and death which the Dingley law will inflict upon the American people because they will not have the proper woolen clothing. Listen to him shudder:

"There is no actuary in the country who can compute the amount of bounties which during the twenty-seven years following the tariff of 1867 were exacted from consumers of woolen and partly woolen goods for the benefit of wool growers and manufacturers, nor in the number of those who fell as victims to consumption, pneumonia, grip and like diseases, or whose earning power was lessened because of their inability to supply themselves with genuine and needful woolen clothing by reason of the immense increase through tariff taxes, of that plain necessary of life."

We suppose that the hundreds of thousands of people who, during the last three winters, have gone shivering in their rags and soleless shoes to soup-houses to get rations of charity bread, thanked their stars that they had left behind them the horrible days of Protection, when they had work and wages and could buy all the food, drink and clothes they needed. We presume that the suffering families which huddled in freezing rooms, the stoves having been pawned, since their owners could not buy coal or wood for them, rejoiced that if they only had work and money they could buy warm woolen garments.

Talk about the "grip and like diseases" to people who have been freezing and starving to death! Tell people that their health demands that they wear woolen clothes when they ask for anything to cover their nakedness! Bah! These crocodile tears of the man who has caused more misery, more disease, more starvation, to the wage-earners of the United States than any mad ruler ever inflicted upon a helpless people, are like the sobs of a wife stranger who moans for sympathy over the body of his victim.

Service at Church of the Sacred Heart.

This morning at 8 o'clock solemn service begins. Mass is celebrated, a number of children make their first communion, and a procession of the blessed sacrament takes place around the church to the repository. The repository is open throughout the day and the adoration of the blessed sacrament is kept up continuously. At 8 p. m. special services and a sermon will be given.

On Good Friday services take place at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The Supreme Court will not be able to hear the tax case until tomorrow. Appeals from the 11th district are now being argued.

Judge Adams' decision in the asylum case was not announced yesterday as was expected. It will probably be made known today.

Messrs. D. Boyd Kimball and James A. Bell, of Charlotte, are in the city.

A DISASTROUS FIRE

Destroya Dwelling, Fur-
niture and Valuable
State Records.

MR. F. E. HEGE'S NARROW ESCAPE

AWAKENED IN THE MIDST OF THE SMOKE AND FLAMES

He Seized His Clothing and fled—

A NEW DEPOT FOR PURVIS

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION SAYS THE
A. C. L. MUST BUILD ONEprovided the Town Furnishes the Site and
Lumber—What the Commissioners Did
yesterday.

The railroad commission was in session yesterday until about 5 o'clock, but the business enacted was largely of little general interest.

The most important matter definitely disposed of was the adoption of a resolution requiring the Atlantic Coast Line road to build a depot at the town of Purvis, provided the citizens of the place furnish the lumber and give the company a deed to the necessary land. Messrs. Boykin & Jones were in attendance and represented the town in question. There were also several citizens of Purvis present. They agreed to the conditions stipulated by the commission, and Purvis will have her depot.

There were a number of other cases considered, but none of them definite, as yet.

During the afternoon session a new application for a depot at Winterville, on the Scotland Neck and Kinston road, was introduced, but this was also continued until further investigation could be made.

Another matter considered, but not acted upon, was the contract between the various railroads of the State, especially between the Southern and Seaboard Air Line, bearing upon the division of the freight and passenger charges.

It is necessary for the commission to approve or reject the agreement. The matter was continued without action.

All the commissioners were in attendance. When they adjourned they did so for the week and all further business pending will go over until next week.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

To Open June 22d, Continuing Until
July 23d.

Announcements of the University of North Carolina summer school have been issued by President E. A. Adens and the fourth session to begin June 22d and close July 23d. Many of the foremost teachers of America have been secured as instructors and prospects are good for a large attendance. The following are the courses and instructors in each study.

English Language and Literature—Thomas Hume, professor of English University of North Carolina; Miss Mollie A. Bryant, Ogontz school; Mr. William R. Webb Jr., instructor in English, University of North Carolina.

Science—Professor Wilbur S. Jackson, author of "Nature Study," Chicago Normal school; Mr. R. E. Coker, University of North Carolina, natural history, (special); Professor Collier Cobb, University of North Carolina, geology; State Geologist Holmes, geology of North Carolina; Dr. Charles Baskerville, University of North Carolina, chemistry, (special); Charles S. Mangum, M. D., University of North Carolina, physiology.

Geography—Superintendent H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I., author Werner Geographies and Grammar; Superintendent Logan D. Howell, Raleigh, N. C.

History—Principal W. F. Gordy, Hartford, Conn., author "Pathfinder in American History"; Superintendent Alex. Graham, Charlotte, N. C.; Jas. E. Shepherd, LL.D., civics.

Psychology—Professor F. P. Claxton, State Normal College, last year at Jena.

Pedagogy—Dr. Charles A. McMurry, secretary National Herbart Society, Chicago University; Professor C. W. Toms, University of North Carolina.

Modern Languages—Professor Walter D. Toy, University of North Carolina.

Mathematics—Dr. William J. Milne, author of Milne's Algebra and Arithmetic, Albany, N. Y.; Superintendent M. C. S. Noble, Wilmington, N. C.

Drawing and Manual Training—Miss Nettie Bemis, graduate Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Durham graded schools.

Primary Work—Professor E. P. Moses, Winthrop Normal school, Rock Hill, S. C., author "Moses' Reader."

Music—Professor Clarence R. Brown, State Normal College.

Latin—Dr. H. F. Lincott, University of North Carolina; Professor J. A. McLaughlin, author "Pensa Prima Latina," Wadesboro, N. C.

Tuition fee \$6. Cheap rates for board. Delightful summer home. Public lectures at night. Reduced railroad rates.

Beginning September 7, post-graduate courses in the University are open to women.

LECTURE ON MATTHEW YATES

CALLED THE GREATEST OF WAKE FOR
EST'S ALUMNI.Squabble Over Post Office Appointment—
Polk Miller—Baseball Notes—Other News
From the Hill.

Similar to The Tribune.

Wake Forest, N. C., April 14.—Sunday morning Dr. Taylor addressed a large audience on Matthew Yates—his life and work. In his inimitable style he traced the home life of Yates as a boy, his intense longing for a college education, his early moral development; his interview with Dr. White which led to his entering this college in 1810; his college career and finally his going to China, where for twenty-three years he labored alone, when he was joined by Bryan and Herring.

Matthew Yates, according to Dr. Taylor's judgment, is the greatest of Wake Forest's alumni; has done more for the world. The impressions made upon him are more lasting and his name is destined to be longer remembered.

Sunday night, before the Missionary Society, Mr. Robert N. Simms read a very interesting paper on the history of the Wake Forest Missionary Society. The paper contained many interesting facts which were told in a very interesting way.

The announcement that Mrs. Judge Timberlake had been promised the appointment as postmaster at this place came as a bomb in the camps of the various other applicants. A mighty shuffling at once began; the clans of the various "hopefuls" were at once assembled and letters dispatched to "the powers that be" to allow no

such thing to happen. The probability of Mrs. Timberlake's appointment has resulted in the withdrawal of Allen from the race and a joining of forces by him and Hall, who are now making a united effort to baffle Judge Timberlake and smash the slate made by him in Washington. With Allen out of the race, Hall is supported by nearly every patron of the office. Allen's supporters are now favoring Hall, almost solidly.

Tuesday night Polk Miller gave his "evening of joy and song," which consisted of a faultless collection of incidents of negro life "before de war," negro characteristics—some laughable, all entertaining. He is "the genius of the New South" in the entertainment of an audience; and one who goes away after listening to his Southern songs, patriotic and inspiring, his banjo playing which cannot be excelled, his many pathetic incidents of plantation life, and says he was not entertained, one knows not what to say of his lack of appreciation of a good thing.

Last Friday night Prof. Lanneau lectured at Franklinton on X-rays. He carried with him his apparatus, and after the lecture, was called on to locate a pistol ball which had been lodged in the hand of an ex-sheriff for eight or ten years. The doctors had thought it near the thumb, but after an X-ray exposure, Prof. Lanneau located it plainly between the first two fingers of the hand.

The base ball team will play Lehigh in Greensboro next Friday, and very soon afterwards will go on their Southern tour.

DEATH AT A RIPE OLD AGE

SKETCH OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED CITIZEN OF FORSYTH.

Business Failure—Circus in Town—Immense Crowds Attend Passion Week Services.

Special Correspondence Tribune.

Winston-Salem, April 14.—Isaac Morris died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sanford King. He was born in 1804 in Stokes county (that was before Stokes and Forsyth were divided), on what was known as the Bankum place, two miles south of Germanton. In 1825 he was married to Jane Mecum. He was buried today at Morris Chapel, in the northern part of Kernersville township, near his home. He was 93 years and 12 days old. He retained his right mind until the last minute. He remarked to his son, Dr. Morris, only a day or two before his death, that he was in every respect ready and waiting to die; that he had nothing more to do; that he had collected every cent that was ever owing him except about 30 cents; that he had paid every cent he ever owed any man, and that he was willing and waiting to be called home. He was lingering (but not sick) for about three weeks. He refused to take any nourishment of any kind whatever, as he had no appetite. He joined the M. E. church in 1831, and was a consistent member for 66 years.

Mr. Morris was a life-long Republican, having voted in 1840 or 44 for William Henry Harrison, and after that year voted for every Republican candidate for President who has been nominated. On the day of McKinley's election he walked to Kernersville to vote, a distance of five miles. He gave full directions as to how his burial should be; that everything should be perfectly plain and inexpensive, and that his tombstone be plain and inexpensive, also. The funeral was conducted by Rev. George Thursday.

One of Forsyth's oldest and best known citizens has passed over the river, having lived over three score and ten years—years that were full of usefulness to his people and to his country. May his memory ever be a beautiful inspiration to his children, grand-children and great-grand-children.

Mrs. J. E. Cox, of Salem, died yesterday. She was buried in the beautiful Moravian cemetery.

J. L. Stiers, general merchandise, died a deed of assignment this morning, naming E. B. Jones as Trustee. Liabilities, \$4,500; assets about the same.

Spark's circus came in this morning, and will be here two days.

C. W. Lewis, of Georgia, is stopping at Hotel Jones. He is here on a visit to his daughters at Salem Female Academy.

A few days ago a sporty darky attempted to rob A. Henney on Fourth Street. He was soon caught and committed in default of bail.

The Passion week services at the Moravian church are attracting large crowds. These services will continue throughout the week at night, and are exceedingly interesting services.

Mr. H. F. Shaffer, of the Wachovia Loan and Trust company, who left a week or two ago for Mexico, writes back that he is in the City of Mexico and having a good time. He is expected home about the 25th of this month.

Alderman Hoppen, who has been in Washington City for more than a month, returned home last night.

Mr. J. B. Underwood of Fayetteville, is in the city.

Mr. H. W. Kronheimer, of the Southern Tobacco Journal, is off for a few days' vacation. He will take in Oxford, his old home, before he returns.

Mr. G. A. Follin and daughter Miss Fannie, who have been on a trip to Charleston, S. C., have returned home.

Postmaster Wiles, received by ex-

prices Saturday night two live wild geese from a friend in Eastern Carolina. They are beautiful. He says he

has cut off their flying propensities so he won't have the same experience that Dr. Blackhall had with his, an account of which was recently printed in The Tribune.

A 3-year-old daughter of a Mr. Knight, who lives a few miles in the country, fell in a well thirty-two feet deep, and remained there about three hours. She was finally rescued, and while badly hurt, she will recover from her injuries.

State Chairman A. E. Holton and State Chairman Clement Manley and E. B. Jones, Esq., went to federal court yesterday.

C. B. Watson, Esq., late Democratic candidate for Governor, continues to be ill at his home.

The Twin City is already filling up with visitors who annually come to spend Easter.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple idea which will bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

EASTER WEEK AT THE NEW STORE!

The Store will be beautifully decorated with Easter Lillies, Palms and Plants, and the Big Show Windows will have special displays. There is not a line in this announcement that isn't Brimful of money saving chances. A week to be remembered in retail merchandising

MILLINERY.

Grand Easter Exhibit of Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques, Turbans, Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes, Chiffons, Braids, Ornaments, Straw Hats in dress shapes. Walking Hats, Bicycle Hats, etc.

Embracing the largest and choicest collection of really desirable novelties.

EASTER LILLIES.

Growing Plants in full bloom delivered to any part of the city, \$1.50

POINTS ON DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

1 Case 4-4 Barker Bleaching, 1 Case 4-4 Androscoggin Bleaching, as long as same will last, not over 20 yards to a customer, for this Easter week, 5c.

Polar Corsets, 39c. Ladies' Garters, 25c. Men's Silk Scarfs, 12 1-2c. Lad Leather Belts, 10c. Linen Doilies, per dozen, 40c. Cotton Crash, 3c. Pearl Dress Buttons, 5c. Feders Brush Skirt Protector, 9c. Ladies' Silk Vests, 50c. Fine Melba Lawns, 5c.

Ladies Bleached Vests, 5c. Sample Shirt Waist, 25c. Sample Shirt Waist, 69c. All Linen towels, 12 Linen Robes for Men, 10c. Men's Gauze Shirts, 15c. Hose Supporters, all kinds, 10c. Lad's All Silk Gloves, 25c. Lad Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c. Colored Organdies and 61-4c. Dimity Stripes,

India Linen Remnants, 5c. Ladies' Corsets, 5c. Ladies' Silk Mts, 12c. Apron Gingham at 3 1-2c. Shirting Calicos at 3 1-2c. Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at correspondingly low prices.

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A QUESTION FOR SENATORS

REPUBLICANS THREATEN TO REVOLT
AGAINST A PET TRADITION.It is claimed by some that the Senate is
not, as has been held for years, a continuous body.

Washington Times.

The contest over the control of the Senate committees will take a new and sudden turn if some of the Republican Senators have their way. The new departure will be in the line of a revolt against one of the pet traditions of the Senate. It is of a character to shock such sticklers for Senatorial tradition as Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and is nothing less than a contention that the Senate is not a continuous body, but expires with each Congress, exactly like the House of Representatives. This argument allowed, it of course follows that the Senate has now no real committee, and that those acting now are doing so without a constitutional warrant.

It is a novel and somewhat startling suggestion, and if the argument of these Senators should be recognized and followed, the importance of the Senate would be considerably diminished. In a recent article in one of the great metropolitan magazines, Senator Hoar set forth that one of the great claims which the Senate had to individuality and superiority over the popular branch of Congress was the fact that it is a never-dying body. Common opinion agrees with this view.

People generally believe that the Senate is the one branch of the government which ever exists, and knows not even a moment's cessation of authority. It has been often said that when one Senate passed the gavel to the next, between the retirement of the old President and the incoming of the new one, the Senate was the sole repository of all federal authority. The new argument, made within the last few days, by some of the leading constitutional authorities of the Senate, directly conflicts with this. These gentlemen hold that the Senates of the several Congresses have precisely the same authority and are subject to the same limitations as the House of Representatives. It is asserted that the same constitutional provision covers both bodies, and that it is quite as essential for the new Senate to begin its work and organization de novo, as it is for the House of Representatives.

How seriously this matter will be presented to the new Senate remains to be seen, but it is manifest that it has some followers, notably among unplaced new Senators. Two or three of the experienced Senators show a disposition to accept the same view, at least to a degree. Among these may be mentioned a western Senator, one of the best parliamentary authorities in either house. He has reached no determination as to his own course on the subject, but it is known that his investigation of the constitution and of precedents has led him toward the belief that the theory of continuous existence of the Senate does not necessarily imply that each succeeding Senate should not organize independently of its predecessors. He is said to regard the whole practice of continuing committees as one of relatively recent growth, and that until a few years ago it was the practice of each Senate to re-establish its committees at the beginning of every Congress.

If this should be determined upon, and some of the advocates of the policy insist that action along this line will be urged, its principal result will be to greatly increase the difficulties attending the work of the steering committees of the several parties. But, at the same time, it will serve to solve the riddle now presented to the Republicans by their Democratic and Populist colleagues. The latter express entire willingness to see the committees reorganized so far as the filling of vacancies is concerned, but they insist that every existing vacancy shall be filled by a Senator of the same faith as the one whose retirement creates the vacancy. The newer theory makes all committee places vacant, and if adopted would leave whichever party finally procures a majority in the Senate in position to give the committee a shake-up from Alpha to Omega.

Some of the Republican Senators criticise sharply what they call the unfairness of the Democratic steering committee. This committee has practically made a proposition to the other committees, that, as the Democrats and Populists are ready to take care of the gold Democratic members, they expect the Republicans to be equally liberal with the silver Republican members. To this the Republican managers reply that there was little, if anything, in common between the silver Republicans and the gold Democrats. They say the former deliberately deserted the Republican party and went over to Bryan, while the latter only went half way, and while they undoubtedly undertook to aid President McKinley indirectly, their efforts resulted in the establishment of a second Democratic party, which is expected by all to ultimately return its allegiance.

"Senator Gorman's argument that we ought to take care of our silver men if the Democrats look after their gold men, is very clever, but altogether too specious," said a prominent Republican Senator yesterday. "In the first place it is not a fair trade, for there are six silver Republicans to three gold Democrats. Then in the second place, the gold Democrats are already co-operating with their silver colleagues, while the breach between the two wings of the Republican party is as wide and yawning as ever."

It is said that the Republicans are considerably embarrassed in their efforts to proceed to the reorganization of Senate committees by an implied pledge made to Senator Kyle during his canvass for re-election in South Dakota. It is claimed that Mr. Kyle was induced to co-operate with the Republicans, and that Republicans in the Legislature were induced to vote for him by the promise that if Senator Kyle was re-elected he should have Pettigrew's place as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and also go on the Committee on Appropriations in place of Pettigrew. Up to a late hour last night no visible progress had been made toward carrying this pretty and picturesque deal into effect, and the two Populists, who are disposed to affiliate with the Republicans in this enterprise, are correspondingly disappointed. Some doubt is now expressed

as to whether Mr. Kyle will vote with the Republicans at all, certainly not, it seems, unless the implied pledges made him in advance are fully carried out.

DETINITION IN THE VALLEY.

Washington Post.

Officials charged with the distribution of government supplies among the victims of the great flood in the Mississippi valley have before them a task both difficult and delicate. They are called upon, not only to relieve the genuine suffering which, to a greater extent than ever before, undoubtedly prevails throughout the inundated region, but to discriminate as between real and pretended, unavoidable and voluntary, destitution. It is not the least important part of their duty to see that a mission launched in the cause of rescue is not converted into an agency of demoralization.

It may seem strange, almost incredible, perhaps, to say that harm can be done by distributing tents, food, etc., among human beings camped on dikes or dwelling on rafts, or floating about in boats in the neighborhood of their devastated homes, yet harm has been done, and harm may yet be done in that very way. We venture to say that the history of every great inundation of the Mississippi valley since 1865 is rich in evidence of the truth of this assertion. Our proposition does not apply to the earlier stages of the calamity, for then there is nothing for the sufferers except a choice between alms-taking and starvation. But when the waters begin to recede, as they soon will in the more northern parts of the flooded district, that alternative no longer confronts the refugee. He is needed, urgently and imperatively needed, in the work of reparation. Crops are to be put in, fences to be repaired, ditches to be opened—a thousand measures of rehabilitation to be set on foot. The planters are anxious to obtain labor, willing to pay for it, and unable, without great loss, to be deprived of it. In these richer alluvial lands, provided the waters do not cover the earth so long as to make planting impossible, it is easy to take crops of corn and cotton by simply following the receding tide, dropping seed into the mud and burying it beneath the foot. No elaborate preparation of the soil is necessary. The planter needs only the labor and the seed. For him, in that wonderfully fertile region, nature does the rest. This is the period at which the distribution of supplies ceases to be a work of humanity and becomes a work of mischief and degradation. This is the time when the pensioner on charity should be thrown upon his own resources and left to starve if he prefers starvation to honest labor.

Every planter in the whole region subject to overflow, from Helena down to the mouth of the Mississippi river, knows that what we say is just and timely. Not one of them but has at some time or another suffered from the demoralizing effects of indiscriminate relief. They all know, as well as we do, for the knowledge has come to them through experience and observation, that the average agricultural laborer in that region will never work so long as he can get free rations. They all know that as much has been lost through the planters' inability to resume work after the overflow as was lost through the overflow itself. If they dread the flood, they dread almost as profoundly the effect upon the laboring classes of indiscriminate almsgiving. Devastation is scarcely worse than demoralization. Fields swept by water are little if any worse than fields abandoned by their cultivators.

The government's agents should, in this matter, be extremely careful. They should make sure that supplies are not distributed to persons who have any opportunity of earning their own livelihood. They should see to it that their mission is not made as baneful to the districts in which they operate as the inundation which has caused them to sent there.

FORMER MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has gathered up a variety of information on the subject of the Mississippi River and its floods, covering a period of fifty-three years. From this instructive budget it is learned that one of the most disastrous inundations of the century occurred in 1844, at which time many lives were lost, together with the winning of extensive property interests.

In 1849 the Mississippi and its tributaries from a point eastward as Alton, Ill., swept over their banks, producing wide-spread disaster. The loss of property in St. Louis and its vicinity aggregated \$5,000,000, while at New Orleans it reached as high as \$20,000,000. The Crescent City never sustained a more frightful visitation than the one of this year.

In 1857 the river at St. Louis climbed to a height of thirty-six feet and nine inches, which makes the overflow of that year rank second to the one of 1844, at which time the river registered forty-four feet and nine inches.

In 1881 a wide area of country was devastated by the floods, including portions of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. The valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio also suffered great injury at the same time. In the following year still greater loss was entailed upon the occupants of the Mississippi valley. Indeed, in some localities the loss produced by the floods was more disastrous than ever before known and several governors found it necessary to appeal to the country at large for means of relief. The spring rise of the Mississippi in 1888 carried the river to a very high point, and occasioned much damage. In Illinois the loss of that year was greater, perhaps, than elsewhere.

Seven years ago this spring the Mississippi and its tributaries overflowed several thousand square miles of land. Scores of settlements were swept away, and thousands of people reduced to want and suffering. Louisiana was perhaps the greatest sufferer of all the States by the flood of that year. In order to repair some of the injury wrought, Congress appropriated the sum of \$150,000 to the relief of the Mississippi valley sufferers. Two years later, however, in 1892, occurred the most serious flood of the upper Mississippi valley for more than a third of a century. Early in April the river began to rise above its danger point, although it was not until late in May that its highest mark was reached. St. Louis suffered greater loss than any other place along the river's course. The loss of life throughout the entire valley reached as high as 1,100, while the destruction of property aggregated \$12,000,000.

While other disasters have occurred in the Mississippi valley besides those above enumerated, they do not rank with them in severity and are, therefore, purposely omitted. As to this

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Blue Ribbon Sweet
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Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagons and Dashing Teams for Picnic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

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Admirably Located.

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The Yarboro House.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

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Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned.

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A. J. JONES, Manager.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary

Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

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Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

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WALL STREET GOSSIP

Stock Market Opened Irregular Under Bear Influence.

WHEAT ADVANCED ON WAR NEWS

SUGAR SOLD DOWN A POINT, BUT RALLIED LATER.

Fair Outlook for Further Improvement in the Market—Confidence that the Tariff Bill Will be Easily Passed Influences Trading.

New York, April 14.—The outlook early in the trading was for a further improvement in the stock market. Sentiment last night was distinctly bullish on the oversold condition of the market, the Joint Traffic Association's resolution to continue the organization, the rehabilitation of the Lehigh Valley, the continued absence of outside selling pressure and confidence that the tariff bill will be passed without difficulty. This morning's foreign news was no worse on the Cretan situation than it has been. The sugar trust announced that grades of refined sugar from No. 6 had been reduced 3¢ per pound this morning, and No. 7 is also lower. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are unchanged. European sugar cables showed a rise with futures 3d lower for the May option. The stock market opened quiet and irregular under the influence of a bear raid on sugar, induced by the reduction in refined sugar price per pound, and weak foreign news. Trust brokers sold it on the feeling that the stock had been overbought on the bull tips which had accumulated yesterday and the day before. There was some realizing in the list, especially in Chicago, Boston and Quincy, which was also attacked by the bears. The fears of a dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association under court decisions caused a general decline in stocks. The market ended in a very disappointing manner from the start to the bull interests. They expected some good commission trading would develop from yesterday's close, closing, and that it would also bring some support from London, but in both cases the support rendered was meager, which, together with the vigorous bear raid on sugar and the ease with which it declined under the attack, took the edge off the bullish sentiment and caused many traders to reverse their position on the market. The bulk of the short interests was covered yesterday, and some of it was put out again today.

Bond & Co. were continued heavy sellers of Chicago Gas, and it is thought that they were unloading for use of the bull pools in the stock. It is estimated that they sold over 20,000 shares of the stock today. Toward the close of the stock market speculators commenced selling off on realizing gains and renewed bear pressure, induced by the war news from Salonika reporting an uprising of the people there in favor of the Greeks. It was this news which caused the late advance in wheat. The market closed irregular and unsettled. New York Central was very active, and jumped from 32 to 34¢ at a clip.

The London market for Americans was firm. The London bar silver market was steady at 28 7-16.

Cotton opened quiet and steady, at 3 to 4 points advance, in sympathy with the later Liverpool cables, but later became easier on selling by New Orleans.

Total Net Receipts of Cotton.

New York, April 14.—The total net receipts of cotton at the principal Southern ports today are as follows: Galveston, 432; Savannah, 417; Charleston, 128; Norfolk, 313; Houston, 74; Memphis, 111. Total, 3,000. New Orleans, 1,256.

Spot Cotton.

New York, April 14.—Spot cotton: Market quiet and steady; middling, 43-32d; gulf, 71-16c. Sales, 172 bales. Cotton futures closed steady, with sales of 22,800 bales; April, 7.08; May, 11; June, 13.6; July, 7.20; August, 7.21; September, 6.97; October, 6.80; November, 6.81; December, 6.84.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 14.—Cotton: Spots, good business done; middling, 4.3-32d; gulf, 12-16c. Sales, 12,000 bales; receipts, 12,000; American, 6-10c. Futures opened quiet, April 14; May, 4.01; May and June, 4.4; June and July, 4.4; July and August, 3.63/64; August and September, 3.61; September and October, 3.55; October and November, 3.45; November and December, 3.45.

Estimated Receipts of Cotton.

New York, April 14.—The estimated receipts of cotton at New Orleans for tomorrow are 2,500 to 3,000 bales, and at Houston 300 to 1,000 bales.

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Middling 714
Sister middling 714
Good middling 714-715
Sister good middling 715

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 26 bales.

Stocks.	
Missouri Pacific	15
St. Paul	721
Rock Island	621
General Electric	308
Tenn. Coal & Iron	224
Manhattan	845
American Tobacco	742
American Sugar Refinery	1124
Chicago Gas	812
Atchison	104
Western Union	802
Burlington	702
L. & N.	454
Southern Railway pref'd	254
common	73
J. Central	78
Reading	184
Pacific Mail	264
N. Y. Central	1006
Omaha	582
Delaware & Hudson	1032
American Spirits	114
C. & B. & Q.	713
N. W.	1044
U. S. Leather pref'd	54
Canadian Pacific	472
Lake Shore	165
Michigan Central	94
Wabash	42
pref'd	124
American Cotton Oil	104
pref'd	562
Hocking Valley	34
Miss. Kan. & Tex.	114
pref'd	274
B. & O.	13

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 14. Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT	Opening.	Closing
May	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
CORN		
May	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
OATS		
May	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORK		
May	\$8 25	\$8 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	8 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
LARD		
May	4 15	4 15
July	4 25	4 25
RIBS		
May	4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 60
July	4 60	4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 367 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, April 14.—The Liverpool market opened fairly strong with sales of 12,000 bales and slight advance in futures. Our market followed with an advance in light business of from 3 to 5 points. Transactions were light, and consisted largely in exchanges of present crop months to those of next crop in futures; little or no speculation is evident at the moment. Quite a sale of cotton goods at auction was held here today, and was considered a success, he prices ruling from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. of regular trade figures. All the stock market was very irregular and unsettled today, with trading very much mixed and uncertain. There was heavy liquidation in Chicago Gas and Sugar for the account of the leading local operator, and a renewal of vigorous bear raids, especially in the last hour. The selling in Chicago Gas and Sugar began at the opening on orders of 5,000 each at the market, and was continued up to the close. During the noon hour the official announcement of the refunding scheme of the New York Central bonds was made, as foreshadowed in our advices yesterday, but it only had temporary effect in steadying the market, and it was later utilized as a basis of profit-taking sales in the stock, and also in Omaha and the Grangers. The weakest features were Sugar and Chicago Gas, the former declining 2 per cent. and the latter 3 per cent. The selling was regarded as liquidation of the pool in the stocks and short selling for a turn. One house alone sold 20,000 shares of Gas and 10,000 Sugar. The Coal stocks were attacked in the last hour, and readily declined today. There were all sorts of rumors current. One was to the effect that H. O. Havemeyer was lying sick at the point of death. Another was that Barnie Barnato, the South African Kaffir King, had failed. Both were, of course, untrue. It was a very nervous and irregular market from the start, with the business largely of professional nature. Total sales for the day were 229,737 shares.

E. B. CUTTHBERT & CO.

Wanted to be Called a Gentleman.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There was a slight-of-hand performance in the opera house that night, and way down on one of the front seats there sat a man holding a shiny silk hat ostentatiously before him with an expression of deep anxiety and watchfulness upon his face.

Before the performance began a friend who sat immediately behind him and had noticed his manner leaned over and asked him what the trouble was.

"Well, you see, Tom," said the man with the hat, confidentially, "it's this way: I've been in politics now for ten years, and I've been cussed and abused and called all sorts of hard names until I'm just longing to hear somebody address me in a decent manner one more time. When this magician comes on the stage he's going to say: 'Will some gentleman kindly loan me his hat?' and I'm going to jump up and give him mine. It'll make me feel good for a month to be spoken to that way. I've been looking forward to this occasion for two weeks. You'll excuse me now, for I'll have to jump quick when he speaks, for I see one of our aldermen sitting in the front row with his old broken derby in his hand, and I'll bet a dollar he's up to the same game."

Wanted to be Called a Gentleman.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Old Veterans Take a Hand.

Windsor, N. C., April 6, 1897.

Mr. Editor: Your issue of April 3 contained a communication in regard to the postoffice appointment here.

It exhibits a phase of political warfare too common and which has been especially hurtful to the Republican party in this State.

The friend of Mr. Mizell who wrote that article proceeded on the false assumption that it is necessary to misrepresent and vilify everyone else in order to push Mr. Mizell along.

I hope Mr. Mizell knew nothing of this letter. I especially hope he knew nothing of the attempt of this anonymous correspondent to belittle the candidacy of two of my race for the postoffice.

The two colored men are Mr. Lewis T. Bond, a public school teacher, and a man of good business habits, and the other is Mr. M. P. Etheridge, a public school teacher and farmer. Either of these gentlemen can give as good a bond for the office as can Mr. Mizell.

It is not known here who the white man is that wants the office, and has no claims on the party. No such man is applying for the office here. Among the applicants are Dr. S. B. Kenney, surgeon in the Union army and navy, a life-long Republican, who served four years fighting for the freedom of my race.

Such an article as you publish should be accompanied by the name of the writer. My two colored friends who are applicants for the office are entitled to know who it is that has secretly undertaken to damn them.

This fly blowing process in the Republican party ought to stop. The man who wrote that letter is not a Republican. He would not be a credit to the party if he was. The present criminal docket in Bertie county contains his name in a prominent place. I am a colored man and want no office. But I want the members of my race treated fairly by the anonymous scribbler whose effusions by some means get in the columns of your most excellent paper.

Either of the men who are candidates for the postoffice here are entirely competent, either can furnish a good bond, and are good Republicans, and no dissatisfaction will come of the appointment of either. Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS ROBBINS, Adjutant.

A. J. CHERRY, Commander.

Editor: This communication is sent

by you to vote of the Veteran Union Soldiers' association of this county in regular meeting Saturday, April 19, 1897.

—A. ROBBINS, Adjutant.

FOR MISS HELEN KELLER.

Efforts to Raise a Fund to Support Her Work.

A strong endeavor is being made by

the friends and well-wishers of Helen Keller to raise a fund that will support her and her teacher-companion, Miss Sullivan, for life. It will take \$50,000, and \$25,000 has already been subscribed.

The endowment is not a matter of charity, but a matter of duty. The money is owed by human society to Miss Keller, and the sooner it is paid and she is relieved of all pecuniary embarrassment the better it will be for all parties concerned. This is strong language, but it is borne out by the facts. Helen Keller is one of the miraculous achievements of modern science. She was a healthy, vigorous child, who, at 19 months, was stricken by malignant scarlet fever, which deprived her of every sense but that of touch. In other lands and in the past in our own she would have died or been left to die.

Modern science prevented the disease

from carrying her off, and then, upon

the poor basis of the sense of touch, it

proceeded to rebuild the unfortunate

child. Today she is 15, and the story

of her achievements sounds like a

miracle. She understands English, French

and German. She writes a good hand,

uses the typewriter, speaks well, enjoys

poetry and literature, sews and embroiders, models and carves.

She is now attending Radcliffe College,

where she has passed her examinations with great credit.

Modern science prevented the disease

from carrying her off, and then, upon

the poor basis of the sense of touch, it

proceeded to rebuild the unfortunate

child. Today she is 15, and the story

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All subscriptions under this offer

must be sent to

How to Beat the Band.

The Blue Mountain (Miss.) Breeze.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Smith a

son who pulls just nine pounds.

Sweet potatoes, dollar a bushel, ain't

got a tater.

Bill Foote has organized a Bible class

at "Bug Scuffle."

The Moral of It.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Personal.

Mr. J. B. Batchelor has returned to Raleigh.

Mr. W. R. Tucker went to Goldsboro yesterday.

Miss Julia Pleasant of Louisburg, is at the Park.

Mrs. Ernest Martin has returned from Franklin.

Judge Boykin has returned from a trip to Greensboro on legal business.

Mr. Polk Miller is at the Yarbrough. His many friends are delighted to see him again.

Mr. Charles Cook, of Warren county, is here to argue the tax case before the Supreme Court.

Miss Nellie Laster, of Portsmouth, who has been visiting at the home of Captain Kirkland, left yesterday for Suffolk.

Hon. Lee S. Overman and daughter left for Salisbury yesterday. Mr. Overman has been attending the Supreme Court.

Local News.

A colored man named Maynard was fined \$12.25 for being drunk and very disorderly on the streets.

It is reported that Governor Russell will be unable to attend the Centennial Exposition at Nashville.

The St. Luke's Circle will assemble at the home as usual this afternoon at 4 p. m. A full attendance is requested by the Leader.

Brady was brought back from Moore county yesterday and placed in the Wake county jail. He was carried to Carthage to testify in a case.

Mayor Russ yesterday sent Stokes Crump to the roads for thirty days for being drunk and disorderly. The work house seems to be Stokes' home; he spends about half his time there.

The Mystic Midgets held another practice yesterday afternoon. This promises to be one of the most delightful entertainments of the season. The little folk know their parts well. The performance will take place next Monday evening.

The Southern Railway has announced reduced rates to the Royal Arcanum meeting in Wilmington, April 21st, the Southern Baptist convention in Wilmington, May 6th to 14th, and to the International Y. M. C. A. in Alabama April 21st.

The Republican primaries will be held the latter part of next week. The ward primaries will probably be held Thursday night and the city convention Friday night. It is said that the independent Democratic ticket will be endorsed. The Populists of Raleigh will be recognized on the ticket.

HURRAH FOR DUGHI!

He is the Man for The Tribune.

Yesterday afternoon the handsome new wagon of Mr. A. Dughi stopped at The Tribune office and the staff of the paper were not long in discovering that a treat was in store for them. A note from Mr. Dughi was handed the editor stating that since The Tribune fooled him so badly April 1st, he would "return the same with some hard boiled eggs." But his "hard-boiled eggs" proved to be made of delicious cream. The reporters' table was cleared and the office force gave themselves up to the enjoyment of this treat, consisting of ice cream cake and fruits. Mr. Dughi is a great favorite with The Tribune, and the staff extends thanks to Mr. Dughi for his kindness.

No Others Need Apply.

Dr. Blacknall, of this city, has well perfected all arrangements for the opening of the Atlantic hotel at Morehead City. He requests The Tribune to say that he has employed all the clerks, housekeepers, porters, waiters, stewards, cooks, etc., that he can possibly use, and he still has so many applications that it will be impossible for him to answer each applicant personally. No others need apply, and applicants who have not been notified of their appointment need not expect an answer from him.

Prospects are bright for a thoroughly successful season at this famous resort, with Dr. Blacknall, the champion hotelist, in charge.

The Harris Case.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris appeared before Justice of the Peace J. C. Marcon yesterday morning to answer the charge of assault on Prof. Logan D. Howell. Mr. Harris entered a plea of submission, but the prosecution desired that their witness be examined and then the defense wanted to present testimony and contended that they could not get their witness in court today. The prosecuting attorneys protested against delay, saying that the case had been put off too long already. After further remarks by the attorneys on both sides the justice granted a short postponement to give time to summon all the witnesses. The case will be disposed of in a few days.

A Hearty Laugh.

Polk Miller comes to furnish the incentive tonight at the Academy of Music. It is a rare treat afforded our people that so distinguished an entertainer should visit our city. He appears under the auspices of the primary department Baptist Tabernacle Sunday school, and doubtless the Academy will be packed tonight. Admission 50 cents, gallery 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats today at King & Co.'s. Mr. Miller has recently appeared in the largest cities of the United States, and he is always greeted with crowded houses.

The New York Tribune says: "Polk Miller kept his audience convulsed with laughter for a full hour."

Preliminary Sewer Survey.

The junior class in civil engineering at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has surveyed the line for the sewer for the new hospital building at that institution. The system will be about 7,000 feet long, and runs into Rocky Branch, east of the Avent Ferry road. The survey was made early in the week, and will doubtless be adopted when the building is erected.

Alarm of Fire.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock an alarm of fire was turned in from box No. 214, corner of Hargett and Bloodworth streets. The fire companies responded promptly, but no fire could be found then. A chimney caught on fire and this caused the alarm. However, it burned out before the companies reached the spot. A large crowd from every portion of the city went to the scene.

CUPID CAPERS WITH COBLE

Personal.

Mr. D. A. Coble and Miss Helena Horner married.

The Ceremony Performed by Dr. Carter—Mr. and Mrs. Coble Left at Once for Philadelphia.

A large number of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of Mr. C. B. Edwards yesterday morning to witness the nuptials of Mr. D. Addison Coble and Miss Helena Horner.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter, of the First Baptist church. The groom entered with his brother, Mr. J. W. Coble, of Portsmouth, while the bride, attired in a handsome gray traveling suit, was attended by Miss Jannette Besson, of Raleigh.

The beautiful parlor was brightly lighted. Dr. Carter stood amid a group of ilies and palmettoes. When Dr. Carter pronounced the couple man and wife they were immediately besieged by friends, who bestowed upon Mr. and Mrs. Coble hearty congratulations. The guests were then invited to the dining hall, where a table was spread with all the dainties which the appetite could crave.

Mr. and Mrs. Coble left at 11:45 for Philadelphia, where they will reside. They were accompanied to the station by a large party of young people, who amid laughter and mirth, scattered rice upon the happy couple as they left for their Northern home.

Mr. Coble is a member of the staff on the Philadelphia Enquirer. He has held this position for the past six years. He lived for a short time in Raleigh several years ago, and has many friends in the city. The only thing the people of Raleigh have against him is that he has deprived the city of one of its most popular young ladies. Miss Horner held the admiration and esteem of a large circle of friends. The Tribune extends its congratulations, and expresses regret that Mr. and Mrs. Coble will not make Raleigh their home.

DESERVES LIBERAL PATRONAGE.

Rev. L. T. Betts' Stereopticon and Song Recital Entertainment.

The West Raleigh Baptist church has completed arrangements with Rev. J. T. Betts whereby he will be in Raleigh on the evening of April 23rd and entertain at the Academy of Music and the proceeds will be devoted to building purposes.

As is well known Rev. Mr. Betts is out on a grand stereopticon tour and song recital. In the entertainment there is presented what is popularly known as "Picturesque Palestine in Photographic Panorama." There are illustrated songs by Rev. Mr. Betts and illustrated songs by the audience.

In the stereopticon features of the event real photographs taken by Mr. Betts in his recent tour through the Holy Land will be reproduced on a canvas 16x18 feet with a high class stereopticon and lime light.

The Ladies Aid Society is due the credit for bringing this desirable attraction to the city, and their purpose is to raise money with which to build an addition to the West Raleigh Baptist church.

This is to be an infant room similar to the one now being added to the Fayetteville street church. It is to seat about fifty children. The work is not to be commenced until the greater portion of the money is in hand.

A portion is already accumulated, and the people of Raleigh should rally to their support in patronizing this entertainment.

Three Matinees.

The Maryland Projectoscope Company, showing Edison's projectoscope, the most wonderful performance of modern times, will give three matinees at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 3:30 o'clock. Popular prices prevail. Ladies should avail themselves of this opportunity. The children also would find a world of amusement in this phenomenal machine.

Your Chance.

Having received the agency for the celebrated Manhattan Portraits, they are furnishing me with 50 samples to distribute as an advertisement which my agent will sell. I fully guarantee all work and will fill all coupons according to the conditions printed thereon. All coupons must be secured through the agent. Respectfully, C. P. WHARTON.

Granulated Sugar, 5 lb. Sugar Cured Breakfast Strip, 9c lb. Small Pinto Hams, 8c lb. Woolcott's Roasted Coffee, 15c lb. Canned Garden Peas, 10c can. 2-lb. Tomatoes, 7c can. Condensed Milk, 8c can.

At WOOLLCOTT & SON'S Department Store.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

Grits and hominy 2 cents per pound at Woldcott & Son's department store.

WANTED.

WANTED—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada have a number of good positions open for the right men.

District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,

Mangr. for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

COURT NEXT WEEK.

The Calendar for the Two Weeks Term.

Next Monday morning the civil term of the Superior Court begins, Judge Spencer Adams presiding. The court will consume two weeks. The first case on the calendar will probably consume two or more days, as between fifty and eighty witnesses have been summoned. The following is the calendar for the term.

Monday, April 19, 1897.—Abram Hester vs. Thomas Robertson, C. H. Belvin, caser, vs. Raleigh Paper Company; W. H. Weatherup vs. Ione Weatherup.

Tuesday, April 20.—A. J. Scarborough et al. vs. J. H. Scarborough et al.; W. A. Parham et al. vs. J. C. Marcom, administrator.

Wednesday, April 21.—Bettie Worrall vs. James H. Worrall; State ex rel. W. J. Goodwin vs. The Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works, several cases; T. A. Arnold vs. Jno. H. Porter, receiver.

Thursday, April 22.—Alice A. Shaffer vs. Donna M. Bledsoe et al.; John Johnson vs. W. Z. Blake, Narcissa Simmons et al.; A. B. Marsburn vs. D. D. Lashlie, H. C. Lashlie; Frank M. Mosely vs. Jno. W. Cross et al.; N. S. Mosely vs. Jno. W. Cross.

Friday, April 23.—Hygiene Plate Ice Mfg. Co. vs. Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railway Co.; B. F. Lawrence vs. Matthew Johnson; I. M. Proctor and B. F. Montague, attorney, vs. Nathan Holloman vs. W. H. Howard et al.; W. R. Herndon and R. O. Scoggins vs. Basil Mason.

Saturday, April 24.—Wm. Miner vs. Chas. H. Perry; J. C. Marcom, administrator; Millie Williams vs. Raleigh Street Railway Company and Raleigh Electric Company; James E. Flowers et al. vs. F. R. Bryan; W. W. Bizzell et al.; Wm. M. Page vs. Hattie Page; Florence L. Burton vs. H. W. S. Burton; W. H. Matthews vs. Sarah Matthews; Marion Hopson vs. Rosa Hopson; Annie D. Duvant vs. L. W. Duvant.

Sunday, April 25.—C. O. Ball vs. G. H. Cox, T. S. Ralby et al.; Thad. H. Pleasants vs. The Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company; A. B. Young et al., directors, vs. N. C. Phosphate Company et al.; J. L. Graham vs. Carolina Insurance Company.

Tuesday, April 27.—Martha H. Blaik vs. D. C. Blake et al.; J. C. Marcom, administrator, A. S. Pollard vs. J. Q. Adams; Eugene G. Glenn vs. R. and G. R. R. Co.; Cornelius B. Edwards and wife vs. A. F. Page—Page Lumber Company et al.

Wednesday, April 28.—W. R. Blake vs. Penny Brannan; K. B. Johnson et al. vs. B. F. Park, Fannie C. Park et al.; Lucy T. Barham vs. George S. Barham; L. C. Bagwell vs. R. and G. Railroad Company; Moses A. Bledsoe vs. Alfred A. Shaffer and W. W. Shaffer.

Thursday, April 29.—B. F. Monroe vs. Square Williams; Catherine Nichols vs. W. M. Arnold, Ex. L. M. King; Leonard H. Adams vs. R. H. Battle; Minnie Ross et al. vs. Jane Pool.

Friday, April 30.—Francis King vs. W. M. Arnold, Ex. Benj. King; J. C. Marcom, administrator; Henry Pool vs. David Pool et al.; H. J. Hammill et al. vs. W. T. Hicks et al.; A. D. King vs. W. A. King; Helen Hall et al.; J. C. Marcom, administrator, vs. Elinor Richardson, administrator.

Saturday, May 1.—J. C. Ray vs. L. J. Ray (no attorney filed).

SECOND WEEK.

Monday, April 26.—C. O. Ball vs. G. H. Cox, T. S. Ralby et al.; Thad. H. Pleasants vs. The Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company; A. B. Young et al., directors, vs. N. C. Phosphate Company et al.; J. L. Graham vs. Carolina Insurance Company.

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Saturday, May 1.—J. C. Ray vs. L. J. Ray (no attorney filed).

DIED.

Mrs. Wood, of Enfield, Mass., died at 5:45 yesterday morning at the Park hotel. She had been at the Park about three weeks, having stopped in Raleigh while on her way back to Massachusetts from Southern Pines, where she had been for her health. However, she found that she was not able to make the trip, so stopped in Raleigh and telephoned for her daughter, Mrs. George C. Ewing. She was with her mother at the time of her death. Mrs. Ewing was 70 years of age. The remains were sent to Enfield yesterday morning.

One Week, Commencing April 12, Edison's Projectoscope and Graphophone, Producing Life Size Animated Pictures.

The most wonderful invention of the age. Prices 10, 20, 30 cents. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Grand Council Royal Arcanum of N. C., at Wilmington, N. C., April 21, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return, April 19, 20 and 21st at \$6.55 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until April 26th, 1897.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Y. M. C. A., at Mobile, Ala., April 21, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh to Mobile, Ala., and return, April 19, 20 and 21st at \$23.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 1st, 1897.

WILL HAVE OUR

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WILL HAVE OUR